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21 March 1983

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OFFICIAL DISCUSSIONS WITH CUBA IN CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jan 83 p 2

/Text/ Official discussions between Angolan and Cuban delegations regarding the construction sector began yesterday morning in the Ministry of Construction in Luanda.

The delegations are led by Angolan Construction Minister Manuel Mangureira and by Levi Farah, Cuban minister of construction overseas.

During the discussions, the degree to which existing agreements have been implemented will be assessed, with the prospect of signing another agreement which should include new areas of action.

Addressing the delegates, Manuel Mangueiro said that during the proceedings new forms of cooperation will be considered, to arrive at solutions to the various problems in the construction sector. He added that the existing questions will be fully analyzed, so that new areas of action may be outlined more clearly.

Replying to the Angolan minister, Levi Farah expressed a desire to work hard to carry the plans forward, which, he said, involves a review of the cooperation between the two countries in recent years. He added that the difficulties would be overcome.

The Cuban delegation has been in the country since 25 January, and is scheduled to visit construction sites at the port of Luanda and in Benguala and Huambo provinces. The schedule also includes meetings with the Central Committee secretary for the productive sector and the governor of the National Bank of Angola.

The discussions should end on 29 January (Saturday) with the signing of a cooperation protocol.

Attending the opening session were the vice minister and other officials of the Angolan Ministry of Construction, the Cuban ambassador to Angola and other Cuban officials.

COUNTRY'S RAILWAY SYSTEM UNDERGOING RENOVATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Jan 83 p 2

/Text/ An important factor in strengthening the Angolan economy is the development of the nation's railway system to insure connections, in the future, between the country's major economic regions, according to the latest issue of NOVEMBRO magazine.

This is an appropriate time to review the actions that have been carried out in the sector for the rehabilitation of the major railway companies, specifically the Luanda and Benguela railways (transnational) and the Namibe and Amboim railways.

Regarding the Luanda Railway, current rehabilitation operations are aimed at providing a new radio communications system, overhauling the tracks and establishing maintenance facilities.

On the Benguela Railway /CFB/, an important link which also serves Zaire and Zambia, efforts are underway to acquire new cars, coaches and locomotives to add to its transport capacity, which should be 70,000 tons of cargo per month in a first phase and, later, 96,000 tons per month.

Other actions planned for the modernization of the CFB include construction of a maintenance and repair shop for locomotives and railway cars in Luambo (already completed), overhaul of the telecommunications network and renovation or replacement of all the faulty tracks on the CFB lines.

With respect to the Namibe Railway, a study has already been completed for the modernization of its telecommunications system and a program has been drawn up for the replacement of rails, crossties and ballasting where such action is justified.

The program for rehabilitation and modernization of the Amboim Railway provides for its "dieselization"; new facilities have already been planned for maintenance and repair of two diesel electric locomotives, which have already arrived in the country. There are also plans to acquire and install new communications equipment.

Regarding cadre training, there is a plan to establish a National Professional Training Center. With regard to investments, in addition to the purchase of material for the modernization of the lines and the telecommunications system, there are plans to acquire 280 cars, 67 coaches and 25 line and switching locomotives.

Regarding technical assistance, Angolan Railways maintains cooperation with the Portuguese Railroad Company. Two contracts have been signed for the overhaul and maintenance of traction equipment and the training and upgrading of Angolan personnel in various specialties in this field.

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CSO: 3442/127

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY DISCUSSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Jan 83 p 2

/Text/ Edelenyi Ivan, commercial counselor of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Hungary in Angola, has told the Angolan News agency ANGOP that the great world recession and the lack of financial possibilities for both countries (Angola and Hungary) caused the decline in their bilateral trade during 1982.

Under the circumstances, since trade between Hungary and Angola was based on the financial resources available to each of the parties (about \$6 million), 1982 showed a 50-percent decline in the value of the trade from that of 1981.

Hungary has been establishing a system of trade with the People's Republic of Angola since 1976. In that year, the trade amounted to only \$100,000 (about 3 million kwanzas). According to the commercial counselor, this figure almost set the pace, since 1976 was considered the year to give impetus to trade with Angola, and certain problems had not arisen yet.

After that year, only 1981 showed better results, and hence was considered the peak year, based on which the prospects for development of trade relations were encouraging, if it were not for the great international economic recession, accompanied by a combination of other economic factors.

Hungary has four traditional channels for trade with Angola: industry, agriculture, in which there is an agreement to supply chicks and fertile eggs, cooperation in telecommunications (telephone exchanges and broadcasting transmitters) and the health field, supplying pharmaceutical products and medical personnel.

Angola does not export any of its products to Hungary because, up to now, Ivan reported, Hungary has not found a product it is interested in importing and also because even those items that might interest Hungary are produced in limited quantities.

In this regard, the Hungarian commercial counselor said it does not pay his country to import merchandise in small quantities because the shipping costs are very high.

Because of this situation, goods imported by Angola from Hungary are transported almost exclusively on Angolan merchant ships.

However, despite the decline in trade between the two countries in 1982, the Hungarian diplomat felt trade would take a turn for the better in 1983 because of the efforts currently underway by both countries.

6362

CSO: 3442/127

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

CROP FAILURE THREAT--MASERU--A massive crop failure has been forecast for Lesotho this year, and according to a review by the Food and Nutrition Co-ordinate Office in Maseru. The failure indicates that Lesotho would enter a nine-year dry cycle. The extent of this year's crop failure would be higher than last year's 60 percent, the report said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Feb 83 p 5]

CSO: 3400/865

ECONOMIC POLICY STATEMENT, DOSSIER ON FOREIGN AID BEING PREPARED

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 9 Feb 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] The government is actively at work on its dossiers needed for the coming sessions of the advisory group in Paris planned for 7 and 8 April. Among the principal documents to be submitted to the advisory group, which will include representatives of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), France, Great Britain, India and the UNDP (observer), will be an economic policy statement from the government and a document on foreign aid which the Mauritian economy could obtain in the years to come.

Regarding the economic policy statement, the current delegation from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund is going over the main guidelines of the "white book" on economic development to be used as a basis for the 3-year development plan (1983-1987). The government also attaches particular importance to the document on foreign aid, on the order of 125 million rupees annually, because any injection of foreign exchange into the Mauritian economy in the months to come is considered a relief, especially with the deadlines for repayment of the foreign debt.

However, to date, the government has received only a few firm offers of foreign aid, including those from the UN Development Fund (UNDP) and the European Development Fund (EDF). Regarding bilateral aid, several joint commissions are planned for the period between now and June. The French-Mauritian joint commission that will define the package of French financial and technical assistance for Mauritius will meet at the end of this month in Paris. Mauritius has submitted a list of projects for a sum of 235 million rupees, to be examined by French authorities. During the previous work of the French-Mauritian joint commission meeting in Port Louis in April 1981, the French Government granted a sum of 80 million for financial and technical aid. On an average, the share of French aid to be injected in foreign exchange into the Mauritian economy is on the order of 26 million rupees annually. Regarding the Indian-Mauritian and Chinese-Mauritian joint commissions, official circles hint that preliminary data have been drawn up but that any confirmation could be obtained next month. These same sources feel that the postponement of the work of the Indian-Mauritian joint commission is mainly due to the work of the Conference of Nonaligned Nations to be held in New Delhi at the beginning of next month. The work of the Indian-Mauritian commission has been postponed several times, whether under the government of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam or

that of the MMM/PSM/OPR [Mauritian Militant Movement-Mauritian Socialist Party-Organization of the Rodrigues People]. Furthermore, the initial work of the Chinese-Mauritian joint commission was preliminarily scheduled for May. The Ministry of Planning and Economic Development is actively at work on projects to be submitted to authorities in Beijing for financial aid. Financing of part of the work on improving the airport infrastructure at Plaisance could occupy a prime place at that initial session of the Chinese-Mauritian commission.

Regarding British aid to Mauritius, the MMM/PSM/OPR government is actively at work on the unexpended balance of aid amounting to 5 million pounds (about 100 million rupees) granted by Great Britain to Mauritius in 1977. Total utilization of that aid will also enable the MMM/PSM/OPR government to undertake discussions with British authorities on a new financial and technical aid package.

Regarding foreign aid from international organizations, Mauritius will obtain this year a sum on the order of 10 million rupees from the UNDP. Official sources hint that 1983 will be the most active year of the indicative aid program of the UNDP for 1982 to 1986. Despite a drop of some 45 percent in the UNDP aid for the period named, going from 70 million rupees to some 38 million, the funds initially identified for 1983 will be respected by and large. The main sectors of UNDP action for 1983 are the following: aid to education, 1.3 million rupees; agricultural diversification, 1 million rupees; use of agricultural by-products for livestock, 500,000 rupees; establishment of a national fishing company, 500,000 rupees; and public health, 1.2 million rupees. Industrial sector, 350,000 rupees, without forgetting 750,000 rupees for a study on the impact of incentives granted to the free zone within the framework of the structural readjustment program.

Technical and financial aid from the UNDP is also planned for housing and energy.

In addition to aid from the UNDP, Mauritius will continue to benefit from financial and technical support from other UN organizations, such as the World Food Program, the World Health Organization (WHO), and UNICEF. Distribution of financial aid from the UNDP for the current aid cycle, following cuts made because of the precarious financial situation of the United Nations, is as follows: 1982, some 8 million rupees; 1983, 10 million; 1984, 8 million; 1985, 6 million; and 1986, 6 million.

Any delay in the release of funds will be carried over to the last two years, considered to be "rather thin." Regarding the European Economic Community's aid through the European Development Fund (EDF V), Mauritius has already programmed some 55 percent of the overall sum for the 1981-1985 period. The aid package is on the order of 185 million rupees. For 1983, two new projects have been submitted, particularly financial aid for construction of the La Vigie/Phoenix road and the installation of corn drying equipment. A sum of 150 million could be released between now and the end of 1983, thus making 80 percent of the EEC's total aid to Mauritius. In addition to these two projects, the EDF will continue to finance rural development, commercial and

industrial promotion and a training program. The latter will be started this year. Payments made in 1982 by the EEC under the EDF V amounted to some 43 million rupees (4.3 million accounting units). There is optimism about the EEC's aid to Mauritius on both sides. Legitimate satisfaction is being expressed by both sides because of the "high rate of commitments in Mauritius compared with other African countries, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP)."

Financial assistance from the United States to Mauritius could be on the same level as last year, it is said in some official circles. But the figures will not be definite until President Reagan's budget is approved by the proper American bodies. It is also said that Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth intends to resume the matter of Libyan aid to Mauritius at his coming talks with Colonel Qadhafi in Tripoli. Minister of Social Security Cassam Uteem has already left for Tripoli in order to plan Jugnauth's visit to that country. The minister of foreign affairs will try to initiate the establishment in Australia of an Australian-Mauritian joint commission to coordinate Australian aid to Mauritius.

11,464

CSO: 3419/582

'VOFA' REPORTS RNM OPERATIONS

MB071620 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 0400 GMT
5 Mar 83

[Communique issued by the chief of general staff of the Mozambique National Resistance--date not given]

[Text] On 16 February 1983 Mozambique National Resistance [RNM] forces repelled an attack of the so-called Mozambique Armed Forces against one of our bases in the Chilatanhane area, Manjacaze District. Twenty-three Zimbabweans were killed. Our forces captured 2 82-mm mortars, 2 RPG-7's, 15 AK-47's, 1 automatic pistol, 47 82-mm mortar rounds, 52 RPG-7 rockets and other military equipment.

On 17 February 1983 an RNM patrol captured an agent of the military counter-intelligence in the Pinda area. He was traveling from Morrumbala and had been assigned to collect information on RNM activities in the region. The agent is known as (Joao Eduardo Nashinho).

On 18 February 1983 a military vehicle was ambushed on the Maqueze-Nalazi road, Mavuiane Region. Two FRELIMO soldiers were killed. The vehicle was completely destroyed, and our forces captured two AK-47's, one television set and other journalist equipment. A diplomatic bag containing secret documents relating to FRELIMO plans was captured. A military counterintelligence agent named (Siniasse Moloi) was captured.

On 19 February 1983 RNM forces attacked an enemy position at Mandie, Guru District. The enemy fled and our forces captured 1 60-mm mortar, 1 RPG-7, and 16 SKs, FN, PPSH and (Hungaria) weapons. Large quantities of ammunition, mortar rounds and rockets were captured. Seven FRELIMO soldiers were killed.

Comment: In an attempt to isolate the RNM from the people of the Maputo Province, FRELIMO troops have forced the population to abandon their houses and to settle in communal villages in (Mahequene), Mahel locality, Magude District. In view of their refusal to comply with the order, FRELIMO has taken repressive measures against the population. People have had their ears cut off. Civilians have been beaten up and killed, and their houses and property burned. RNM forces

are active in the area and are defending the population. In Gaza Province FRELIMO uses the same methods. People have been forced to leave their houses and to settle in communal villages in the Chokwe area.

Information: More than 400 Zimbabwean troops have arrived in Zobue Region, Moatize District. These forces have infiltrated among the local population with the aim of locating our bases. They deceive the population by claiming that they are RNM members on their way from Malawi and are looking for their comrades. The people of Tete, however, are aware of the RNM habits and methods, and therefore they do not allow themselves to be deceived. Instead, the people have reported this maneuver to the RNM.

The struggle continues. Freedom or death, victory is ours.

CSO: 3442/138

MOZAMBIQUE

REPORT ON FOREIGN TROOPS AIDING FRELIMO

MB071455 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique
0400 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The heroic struggle being waged by the Mozambican people for dignity and justice, freedom, and against domination and oppression has been going on for several centuries. The people of Mozambique refuse to be treated as a tool by those who seized power and who regard the people as their slaves. The people said "no" to the Portuguese colonialists and their exploitation and injustice.

When the colonialists were expelled from the country the people were delighted, for we believed that independence would bring freedom, justice, liberty and peace to Mozambique. It was, however, an illusion. The rabid marshal and his gang combed the country to arrest, torture and humiliate the people. Then they called their allies to plunder the country's resources, thus depriving the people of their own riches.

Once again, the Mozambican people said "no" to injustice. The Mozambican people prefer to die struggling for freedom than to live as slaves in the service of Samora and his lackeys as well as his Russian, East German and Cuban friends, and even Tanzanians and Zimbabweans who were called to give Machel a hand. The Mozambican people fight against communism. The Mozambique National Resistance [RNM] leads the efforts which FRELIMO has promised to annihilate. The rabid marshal said that he would finish the RNM and went to the extent of declaring a time limit. Today the RNM controls almost the entire country. Marshal Machel tries to delude himself and his allies with cheap propaganda.

The policy of Machel and his allies has always been to deceive the people. The various offensives launched against our forces have resulted in total failure. FRELIMO, despite the support of foreign troops, is unable to scare off the smugglers they have created in the country.

Ours is a struggle of the oppressed against the oppressors. It is not a struggle against Tanzanians and Zimbabweans. The shots fired by the RNM guerrillas do not distinguish between FRELIMO and foreign troops. For the past 2 weeks foreign troops operating in Mozambique have been deserting their ranks. They have realized that they had been deceived and that they were defending a lost cause. Low morale among the enemy is therefore logical, and this results in continual victories for the RNM.

The Mozambican people are with the RNM. The RNM is the people in arms in the struggle against communism. The RNM and the people work hand-in-hand in Gaza, Maputo, Inhambane, in the central and northern parts of the country. The RNM is engaged in combat with the enemy on all fronts.

CSO: 3442/138

BOTHAS-TREURNICHT CONFRONTATION EXAMINED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Feb 83 p 9

[Article by John Battersby: "The Bile Between Dr No and Fanie B"]

[Text]

The impulsive challenge by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, to the Conservative Party leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, in Parliament last week was preceded — and followed — by two of the most devastating attacks made by an Afrikaner on a fellow Afrikaner in Parliament. The attacks — and the resulting challenge — were the culmination of a history of bitterness and hatred with few precedents in recent political history. Political Correspondent JOHN BATTERSBY sketches the background.

THE battle of Waterberg and Soutpansberg could settle — once and for all — the score between two of Afrikanerdom's fiercest political rivals.

The no-nonsense Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, 61, and the leading ideologue of Afrikanerdom's Right wing, Dr Andries Treurnicht, 60, will fight their final battle in the drought-plagued bushveld of the northern Transvaal.

Mr Botha, never the most popular of politicians even within the National Party, has emerged as the most aggressive and committed reformist in Mr P W Botha's Cabinet and has already gone a long way to dismantle entrenched white privilege.

Once seen as a strong contender in the premierships stakes — after Mr John Vorster's retirement — Mr Botha's political ambitions suffered a setback when he was defeated by Dr Andries Treurnicht in the Transvaal leadership race to succeed Dr Connie Mulder just after Mr P W Botha became Prime Minister in September 1978.

As the most senior Minister in Mr P W Botha's Cabinet Mr Botha has been able to implement the Wiehahn labour reforms without worrying much about Dr Treurnicht.

When it came to a confrontation with Dr Treurnicht in the Transvaal NP's head committee over the 1981 Marble Hall speech, in which Dr Treurnicht was critical of Mr Botha's role in undermining the self-determination of white workers, Mr Fanie Botha went in headlong like a raging bull.

It was Dr Treurnicht who lost face in the ensuing truce and Mr Botha retained his position as a deputy chairman of the NP in the Transvaal.

It was this confrontation that opened up wounds in the National Party which could never be healed. The subsequent power-sharing row which led to the Nationalist split last February was the final straw.

At the caucus meeting where the split occurred Mr Botha was again in the forefront. It was he who drew up the carefully worded motion of confidence in Mr P W

Botha which caused the dissenting votes.

In a sense the labour reforms initiated under Mr Botha's leadership, which extended union rights to blacks and phased out the protection of white workers, were a more fundamental issue than a power-sharing arrangement with brown South Africans.

But it would be a mistake to see Mr Botha as a frustrated liberal who has had to wait all these years to come into his own.

In the early sixties Mr Botha was regarded by some observers as a member of the Hertzog-group which broke away to form the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

It was only when Mr Botha became a Deputy Minister in 1968 that he turned against the Hertzogites.

But even as Minister of Water Affairs, a job which he accomplished with considerable competence, Mr Botha was regarded as a middle-of-the-road conservative.

It was only once he became Minister of Manpower in 1976 that Mr Botha emerged as the fearless re-

formist who got things done.

Mr Botha won the admiration of opposition politicians for his forthright approach to changing the labour map and gained the image of the man most likely to lead South Africa on a realistic path to change.

In the 1981 General Election Mr Botha won the admiration of many for the forthright way in which he spelled out the reality of South Africa's dependence on black labour as the rationale behind his far-reaching labour reforms — not exactly a popular message to sell.

However, his by-passing of the Transvaal congress with his major labour reforms in the late Seventies was an act which made him bitter enemies who would never forgive him and would later campaign actively for his downfall.

But the feud between the two men goes back much further.

Mr Botha, like Dr Treurnicht, has had a controversial political career.

He has been involved in libel actions with political opponents, castigated by Nationalist columnists for the viciousness of his attack on HNP leaders in the early Seventies, at the centre of a controversy about Land Bank loans in 1970, and the subject of scandal stories about his personal finances when he entered the premier stakes in 1978.

Like Dr Treurnicht, Mr Botha was educated at the University of Stellenbosch from where he went on to become financial organiser of the Rembrandt group of companies.

In 1945 Mr Botha went farming on the Transvaal lowveld and later became a campaigner for economic development, water conserva-

tion and irrigation in the northern Transvaal bushveld.

In 1955 Mr Botha was elected MP for Soutpansberg and in 1968 he became Deputy Minister of Water Affairs in Mr John Vorster's Cabinet, later being promoted to Minister of Water Affairs — a post he held until 1976.

One of Mr Botha's earliest clashes with his political adversary was in 1972 when Dr Treurnicht was chairman of the Broederbond.

Mr Botha, who had resigned as a member of the Broederbond executive when he was appointed a Deputy Minister, was suspended as a member of the Bond under Dr Treurnicht's chairmanship following his involvement in a libel action brought against him by Mr Jaap Marais, then deputy leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

Dr Treurnicht's expulsion from the National Party a year ago removed a dark cloud over Mr Botha's political career.

Mr Botha's bizarre election challenge, precipitating a major round of by-elections at a particularly awkward time for the National Party, is only really explicable in terms of the deep enmity between the two men.

As Leader of the House of Assembly, Mr Botha would be well-placed to assume the more powerful position as leader of the white chamber in the new constitutional dispensation.

But his action this week could eliminate that possibility.

And a defeat for Mr Botha in Soutpansberg could turn the tide against the National Party in the same way that the United Party's defeat in the Wakkerstroom by-election in 1944 heralded the fall of the UP Government in the 1948 General Election.

GOVERNMENT WILL STEP IN ON ENFORCED INTEGRATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Feb 83 p 15

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

THE Citizen learnt this week that the Government will definitely step in and prevent the Prog-dominated Durban City Council from enforcing integration in the beach area.

The overwhelming majority of people who attended a mass meeting in the Durban City Hall on Tuesday night to discuss the issue voted against the integration moves. But the Durban City Council, led by the Mayor, Mrs Sybil Hotz — dubbed "the queen of the Progs" at the meeting — seems determined to push ahead with plans to allow all race groups to use the paddling pond, the strip of beach and the swimming pool.

The Citizen learnt that the issue of Durban beaches and paddling

ponds had been discussed at the highest Government levels and if the city council persists the Government would be forced to step in.

The Surf Riders' Association of South Africa is also totally opposed to the area becoming integrated.

To put the case simply: "If the area goes multiracial, we will be forced out of our one remaining haven."

Mr Naude claimed that his association had been given the assurance by previous councillors that they would be consulted

over the future of the Dairy Beach strip. But he said, this promise had not been kept.

He said that the Dairy Beach strip was the only ideal area for board surfing.

Windies Told of Beach Apartheid

DURBAN — Durban City Councillor Mr Henry Klotz, who has strongly opposed opening the beach area to all race groups, made a bitter outburst at Tuesday night's meeting in the Durban City Hall against a fellow councillor, Mrs Margaret Ambler.

Although he did not name her — she has already been named and given her side of the story in a local newspaper report — Mr Klotz called on the mayor, Mrs Sybil Hotz, to repudiate Mrs Ambler for her conduct at the official reception for the West Indies cricket side in Durban last week.

In a sudden outburst Mr Klotz, who is one of the beach ward councillors, brought up the incident that occurred at the party.

He said: "A woman councillor acted in a disgusting manner. I and my wife were about to leave the party and had paid our respects to the visitors and Mrs Hotz when this woman, who was talking to some West Indies players, suddenly interrupted and said: 'There's one of the councillors in this town who does not want to mix with Blacks. He does not want to allow them to use White swimming pools'."

NP Condemns Racial Remarks

DURBAN. — The National Party in Natal has distanced and dissociated itself from certain racial remarks made at the mass meeting in the Durban City Hall on Tuesday night to debate the issue of an integrated paddling pond and swimming pool on the beachfront.

Mr Renier Schoeman, secretary of the party in Natal, said after the meeting the party did not want to be associated in any way with some of the racial remarks made by speakers who attacked the Prog-dominated City Council for pushing through measures against the wishes of residents in the beachfront area and in the greater Durban area as a whole.

Mr Schoeman said the basic policy of the National Party had always been separate but equal facilities for all race

groups. The party was strongly opposed to the Durban City Council's moves to open the paddling pond and the swimming bath to all races. But on the other hand it could not condone or associate itself with racial remarks made at the meeting.

Mr Robbie Viljoen, National Party MPC for Port Natal, was clearly upset with the tone of the meeting which at times broke down in pandemonium.

He told me: "This is not the way to conduct affairs. One must be prepared to put one's case in a simple serious manner and to debate the issue with dignity. I cannot condemn enough some of the shouting and racial remarks which had been made."

Early on Tuesday Mr Viljoen, speaking in the

Natal Provincial Council in Pietermaritzburg, urged that a referendum be held among Durban ratepayers to determine the attitude on mixed swimming pools and mixed paddling ponds.

Mr Gys Muller, a NP city councillor, also publicly dissociated himself from remarks made by various speakers who bitterly attacked the Durban City Council for pushing through unpopular measures against the majority wishes of the residents living in the beachfront area.

Last week the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, whose constituency, Point, covers a large area of the beachfront, also suggested that a referendum be held on the controversial beach integration issue.

SOUTH AFRICA

KWAZULU GOVERNMENT PLANS REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

MB021232 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] The government of Kwazulu has taken important initial steps in the process of regional development by formulating its own tourism policy, by drafting a 5-year development plan, and by planning projects to promote regional economic cooperation.

The commissioner general of the Zulu Ethnic Group, Mr (Nico Hansmeyer), who opened the legislative assembly of Kwazulu at Ulundi this morning, said that the South African Regional Development opened the way to unparalleled development which would be to the benefit of everyone in the country.

Mr (Hansmeyer) said that the government of Kwazulu had already appointed a committee to carry out the task of a Regional Development Advisory Committee. He said that the committee would identify bottlenecks, would plan and investigate economic projects and stimulate general economic development.

Mr (Hansmeyer) said that the drought and shortage of water in Kwazulu were causing concern, but the department of agriculture had nevertheless succeeded in having 500 boreholes drilled, which had been donated by a labor organization and the sugar association's water fund.

CSO: 3400/863

NRP'S POLICY OPTIONS EXAMINED

Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English Dec 82 - Jan 83 pp 21-22

[Unsigned article entitled "Courage and Illusion in the NRP's Last Gasps"]

[Text]

One of the by-ways of the recent batch of by-elections was the question of whether the remnants of Jan Smuts' once all-powerful South African Party would be finally obliterated. The New Republic Party, as it is now called, faced the Progs in Johannesburg North, in the full knowledge that they were going to be well and truly beaten. What is it that keeps them at it? Frontline went to an NRP meeting to see.

YOU can't tell by the cars any longer. Once, old-timers say, you could see whether a political meeting or congress was Nat, UP, or Prog without going any closer than the parking lot. The Nats had bakkies and ancient beat-up beetles; the UP had Humbers and Austins and Zodiacs and similar solid nonsense vehicles. If the jags were more than a sprinkling, that must be the Progs.

Things have changed now. At the Congresses, there is still a glimmering. There's about the same proportion of Mercedes and BMW sevens at all the Parties, but it's only at the Nats where you'll find white chauffeurs. For the rest, the visible gaps, are less distinct, and apply mainly over on the Far Right, where previously they didn't exist at all. Now, in places like Parys, observers say they can often guess whether a guy is going to head for the Nat, Conservative or HNP table, according to the degree of prosperity he displays.

But here in Craighall. . . well the cars outside the NRP's meeting are no different to the ones that will be here when the Progs use the same hall next week. Inside, perhaps it is different. Fifty-five people, of whom - I judge as carefully as possible - at least 27 are over 60.

Where's the candidate? Alex Anderson? His picture is everywhere, larger than life, and one of the guys doing the

meeting and greeting looks like he ought to be him. But there's something wrong. Aha, the poster has reversed him - giving him a parting on the right instead of the left. Add to that he looks a lot younger and cheerier in his poster, and it throws one off ones stroke.

Not surprising he doesn't look quite so cheery in the flesh. It must be a harrowing experience fighting a hopeless cause, and Alex's prospects of winning in Joburg North are about the same as Helen Suzman's prospects of winning in the Waterberg.

No sooner does Alex start talking than there is a thunderous aggressive knock and rattling on the door.

Ah. Trouble.

Of course, one knows that this is the genteel 80's, and the intruders are only Progs, and there's no way that the wild stand-up fights that have been known to other times and places in South Africa's political history are going to be repeated here.

But there's an edginess nonetheless. An almost tangible stiffening of backs. The cosiness has been interrupted.

The intruders turn out to be two large young men. Probably able to look after themselves should some Nerp find his indignation running away with him; but hardly about to start a riot.

"After that knock at the door I'm glad to see there's still some fight in the

be irritating, and to give just the tiniest of glimpses of what things must have felt like in those days when party thugs would invade rival meetings with bicycle chains. But not loud enough to constitute an insult.

Yes, Anderson is greatly opposed to apartheid. But he also "supports the principle that each community should control its own affairs. Nothing can be more democratic than that".

The NRP sees blacks as citizens of South Africa ("hear, hear" shouts the audience). The homelands are not on; apartheid is repugnant. But "with equal repugnance I reject all that the PFP stands for in terms of one man one vote". Whereupon Alex does the standard trick of (a) pronouncing that Zimbabwe is a disaster, and (b) implying that PFP policy is to recreate that disaster here.

What a level of illogic there is in South African politics! In white society there is a kind of simple equation. To be "left" means to be "pro-black" which means you vote Prog. To be "right" means to be "anti-black" which means to vote Conservative or HNP.

You hear it all the time. "I'm very conservative, I'm not fond of blacks," say people. Someone who phoned me the other day put it beautifully: "I'm so rightwing I won't eat chocolate cake". So the voters vote according to how much or how little they "like blacks" or think of the abilities and qualities of black people.

But does it make sense? A rational right-winger is the kind of person who wants things to remain as close to what they have been before as is possible.

Progs" says Alex, gamely.

The speech goes on, sounding a lot like any other speech. . . . reform must be discernible. . . . must be able to see achievements. . . . if not evolution then revolution. . . .

Bit by bit the contradictions begin to appear, though. Presumably all parties have them, but the Nerps, surely, worst of all. Alex comes on strong about how wildly opposed to apartheid he is; about how what he is there for is to fight the Nats ("Then go and fight them" yells one of the Progs).

So far the Progs have not been vocal — just drumming their feet loud enough to

Logically he ought to vote for the Progs, trying to bring in moderation, consensus government, etc. Whereas the only people who in the long run have any logical reason to support the HNP are actually the heavy lefties, who are all in favour of razing society to the ground in the somewhat unproven belief that if they start again from scratch they can build it all better. Racist mindlessness and "anti-blackism" is by no means the same thing as the right-wing, and if the right had any savvy it would start taking drastic steps to try and demonstrate the difference.

But that's not the way it works. Politics is in the blood, or the spleen, not in the head.

Anderson comes to an end, leaving the overall impression that: Ja, sure he's in favour of more reform than the Nats, but no, not as much as the Progs. Sounds, in effect, a lot like that old UP slogan "White leadership over a united South Africa". How you do that? Perhaps that's the NRP's problem. It's failed to take account of the simple reality that you can't have degrees of citizenship. If you want the whites to have the power, you have to do what Botha, Treurnicht and Marais all in their way try to do. You have to have some way of excluding the blacks from your political system. Of course that's a hopeless cause and a kind of sense on paper. The Progs' damaging one, but at least it makes attempt to have a single society without group domination makes less sense, strictly speaking. But at least it's an effort, and at least there is equal citizenship in theory.

The Chairman is telling us a story about how he'd been to canvas some Prog household. No, no, they'd said. We're Progs. The daughter of the house had told him that South Africa was black man's country. She could go back to England, she'd said, if things got rough.

It's a little naughty of the Chairman to imply, as he goes on to do, that this is Prog thinking. Then again, let's face it: there are a hell of a lot of Progs who talk about change, change, change, and who are keeping a weather eye on prospects in Canada, Australia, the USA, in case change doesn't work out quite the way they'd thought it might. But at least they're more realistic than the righties who blindly insist that majority rule is impossible, because it would be the end of the world.

Pat Rogers, the NRP's MP for King-williamstown, looks like he ought to be a gentleman farmer. Big and burly, soft-spoken and cultivated in the best traditions of Sir de Villiers Graaff.

Pat Rogers cracks a good joke. It's to do with a visitor who comes across an Irishman somewhere down the back end of London. "Excuse me" says the visitor "can you tell me how to get to Picadilly from here?" The Irishman mulls this over for a while, daunted by the multitude of complex directions required. "Well" he says finally "if I were you I wouldn't start from here".

It's the same thing with South Africa, says Rogers. If you want to get to the good society, this is no place to start from. But this is where we're at, we don't have much choice. Lovely point. Rogers seemed to be using it as a justification for keeping the "independent homelands" intact. One might dispute this particular use of the point, but you can hardly dispute the point itself.

Come question time, a Prog wants to know how does the NRP's local option work. Large quantities of circumlocution follow, while the Chairman desperately tries to stop people in the audience from making statements; and insists on them asking questions instead.

Who actually exercises the "local option"? This is the NRP's policy in regard to petty apartheid. People in any particular area can decide how much apartheid they want and where. The idea, says Alex Anderson, is "to allow for change when and where it is wanted". But wanted by who? What if the black people living in the backyards of western Johannesburg should be all in favour of

a single, integrated bus service, and the white people should want to preserve a segregated one?

A lady ups and demands: "Suppose I am an African living in Craighall. Can I vote in the local option or not?"

A mild form of decorously suburban pandemonium breaks out as several of the surrounding Nerps suddenly find the cup of their impatience overflowing with all these bolshy questions.

"No" comes from the crowd. "Why not?" asks the lady. "Because you're not entitled to live there" says one of the audience. The others take the same point up. "But I do live there" says the lady. "You're not entitled to" repeat the crowd. One of the spokesmen at the top table thinks he's found the answer, and addresses the lady in her real, white, role rather than her hypothetical black one: "If you want to put your servant on the voters' roll, that's up to you."

Bearing in mind the Chairman's insistence on questions not statements, I contemplate asking a very simple question: Whether either of the speakers can think of anything more paternalistic than that last comment. But no. We journalists are recorders, not makers.

And it would be unfair, moreover. That kind of thinking is not the monopoly of the Nerps. It applies throughout white society. It could hardly be otherwise after 330 years of hegemony. One cannot but admire the courage and the conviction of the Andersons and the Rogers', willing to fight the good fight for a better society and a secure future. And one cannot but regret that the idea of attempting to find it without relying on perpetuating that hegemony remains so despised and ignored. ●

DIEPMEADOW COUNCIL CHAIRMAN RESPONDS TO EDITORIAL

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English [date and page number not given]

[From the "Letters to the Editor"]

[Text]

SIR — In your editorial of 31 January 1983 you state: "We can only see their objection (to the proposed merger of the three Greater Soweto Community Councils) as an attempt to hold down their own positions as 'mayors'..."

This is your view. In the interests of fair debate, I shall be glad if you will publish the attached document in reply to your attack on my council.

Furthermore, in reply to your paragraph six (starting: "We do not believe..."). I challenge you to demonstrate that a single council for Greater Soweto will not operate "within the constraints of Government regulations based on the policy of separate development."

The proposal to merge the three Greater Soweto Councils is subjudice, and has recently been the subject of a series of confidential meetings between the Honourable Minister of

Co-operation and Development, officials of his department, and the councillors of the three councils concerned. Consequently, the chairman of the West Rand Administration Board and the chairman of the Soweto Council, were grossly out of order in commenting at length on this matter to the Press last week. They have consequently forced me to do the same, so that not only one side of the case is presented, via the media, to the public.

The Diepmeadow Town Council has obtained expert and knowledgeable scientific opinion which indicates that current modern trends are opposed to the creation of centralised city administration units to govern areas whose population exceeds 250 000 — the estimated present population of Diepmeadow.

The people of Diepmeadow have been consulted on this issue, and

have expressed themselves to be against a merger of the three councils. Inter alia, such a merger would result in an increase in the tariffs which they pay to the council. It would also involve Diepmeadow in having to subsidise part of the deficit of the Soweto Council.

In Great Britain, Australia, France, Sweden, and other advanced countries, the trend is towards decentralisation of large cities, not towards mergers.

A Greater Soweto Council of more than 1,5 million people would be even more unmanageable than the present Soweto Council, which is performing very badly.

Diepmeadow is on the threshold of financial viability. Soweto is not. Like Bafra and Kaituma, an attempt is being made to load the debts and inefficiency of a large government unit onto the shoulders of a smaller and more viable partner.

The question of a separate city engineer raised by Mr Knoetze is a fallacious argument: Diepmeadow agreed early in 1980 to operate hard engineering services (water, sewerage, main roads, etc) jointly with its neighbours.

Diepmeadow already has highly trained and experienced department heads who were seconded to it early in 1980. These men have built something up, and have been responsible, together with the chairman and councillors, for a vigorous and progressive staff training policy.

The negotiation of both local and overseas loans has never been a problem to the Diepmeadow Town Council, which has contacts with some of the world's leading banks. In any

case, major loans are normally negotiated by the council together with its neighbours.

Diepmeadow is not opposed to co-operation with Soweto and Dobsonville — but it wants a federal system, not a large and unmanageable single unit.

Diepmeadow recognises the advantages of a federal metropolitan system of local government, but considers that the metropolitan unit should include Johannesburg and its satellite towns, e.g. Sandton, Randburg, Bedfordview, Alberton, Roodepoort and Edenvale.

The Smith report relating to the proposed merger of the three councils is a muddled, biased, slanted and undemocratic document. It totally ignores Diepmeadow's arguments in relation to the proposal,

and recommends terminating the existence of the two smaller councils **without consultation with the people.**

It is also unscientific (no figures are advanced in support of its financial arguments), and bureaucratic (it aims basically at reversion to control by officials of the West Rand Administration Board).

The very existence and utility of an administration board consisting entirely of white members is questioned by the Diepmeadow Town Council.

I respectfully warn the Honourable Minister not to allow his officials to mislead him into another KaNgwane or Ingwavuma fiasco.

J C MAHUHUSHI

Chairman

Diepmeadow Town Council.

Diepmeadow

CSO: 3400/845

POLITICAL 'BATTLE OF THE BERGS' DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Feb 83 p 13

[Article by Hendrik Vorster]

[Text]

THE political "Battle of the Bergs" — Waterberg and Soutpansberg — got under way during the past week with the National Party, Conservative Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party all fielding candidates in both constituencies for the by-elections.

It will be a short, sharp campaign stretched over 10 weeks, clearly designed to prove where the strength of the National Party and its two break away wings is centred.

Making it even more significant, is the fact that Waterberg is regarded by the National Party as the "cradle" of Nationalism in South Africa, while Soutpansberg represents the Republic's "Northern Frontier," bordering on Botswana in the west, Zimbabwe in the north, and Mozambique in the east. Towns in the constituency with its 12 127 voters are Louis Trichardt, Messina and Tzaneen.

Carrying the National Party banner in Waterberg is Mr Eben Cuyler, chairman of the Nylstroom Management

Committee — a well-known farmer and seasoned veteran of politics, who has over the last 30 years been a city councillor in Johannesburg (Johannesburg West), provincial councillor (Westdene) and member of the Senate.

Deeply involved

He is also deeply involved in co-operative affairs in the Northern Transvaal and serves on a number of boards, including the Lebowa Development Corporation.

Mr Cuyler sees it as a matter of honour to restore Waterberg to the National Party.

From the 1920s Waterberg consistently returned National Party members to Parliament — Mr J G Strijdom, known far and wide as the "Lion of the North", Mr Joost Heystek, Mr Hans Kamfer and then Dr Andries Treurnicht, at that time still leader of the National Party in the Transvaal.

Dr Treurnicht, leader of the CP, sees his own election fight as a battle on two fronts — as much against the NP which he left over the Prime Minister's new constitutional

plan, as against Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, whom he has fought at the polling booths on seven consecutive occasions, each time in Waterberg.

Axe to grind

"We offered Mr Jaap Marais and his people what we thought was a fair deal for these by-elections, but they would not accept it. Now it's a fight to the finish," Dr Treurnicht says.

Mr Jaap Marais, who is the candidate for the HNP in Waterberg, has a personal axe to grind with Dr Treurnicht and with the Nationalists. He claims the CP was not prepared to play the game regarding a division of seats and they are capitalising on a conservative platform which he has promoted for 13 years. The Nationalists, he contends, have become too liberal and are no longer loyal to the true Afrikaaner cause.

In Waterberg, as in the rest of the Northern Transvaal and also many other parts of South Africa, a severe drought prevails which is bound to have a marked effect on

the election. As Mr Eben Cuyler said only a few days ago: "It's not pleasant to fight an election in such a drought."

"Our people are all involved with farming and the drought has made many despondent. Some even seem to blame the Government for the fact that there has been no rain."

Waterberg is a typical bushveld constituency stretching over an area of about 30 000 square kilometres, with the Swart-witbokfontein Mountains at Northam, near Rustenburg as the southern boundary and Swartwater in the north; from the Botswana border in the west to Nylstroom in the east.

Included in this vast constituency are three towns — Nylstroom, Thabazimbi and Ellisras. There are approximately 13 000 voters in 38 polling districts.

Cattle and game farming are the main agricultural pursuits, with crops such as maize, sunflower and cotton playing a smaller role. But as one farmer told The Citizen: "With no grazing left we can still sell or move our cattle. But what about the game?"

Intense heat

Rivers and spruits have dried up and on many farms the boreholes have failed. Crops are dried out on the lands and grazing has been completely denuded. Cattle have died and even game are suffering from the intense heat and lack of water. On one farm more than 50 buffalo have died.

There is also the major factor of farmers who have left the land, financially ruined. Mr Kas Venter, a farmer near Tolwe, says: "Over years we have become accustomed to droughts, but the present one is particularly severe."

"I last had rain in November and I now feed my cattle with baled fodder and licks purchased in various places."

He said several of his neighbours had already "thrown in the towel".

"We can sell our land but where must the buyers come from? And where will they raise money for mortgages?"

He claimed that in the Ellisras area farmers had sold off more than 500 head of breeding stock, not taking into account beef cattle.

"And the prices are the worst they have been for years," he said.

Bitter complaints

There are many other bitter complaints which are bound to affect the elections.

Mr Sarel du Preez, a garage proprietor of Vaalwater, claimed that the platteland was "in an economic groove" and nobody cared about giving assistance.

"The farmer is financially pinched. He can't even pay to have a tractor repaired. He can't pay for fertiliser and diesel oil.

Yet the Minister visits the area and claims that 'things don't look too bad'."

Mr Du Preez said: "I will vote against the Government. Even if I have to get a Black to push me to the polling booth on a wheelbarrow, I will go and vote for the Conservative Party."

Botha 'Nominated' Own Opposition

THE parliamentary by-election to be held in Soutpansberg on May 10 has many unusual characteristics.

The Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, who has represented the seat in Parliament for the past 25 years, succeeded in "nominating" his own Conservative Party opposition candidate, Mr Thomas Langley, by challenging him in Parliament to resign his seat and fight in Soutpansberg.

The other candidate in the three-cornered contest, Mr Willie Marais, represents the Herstigte Nasionale Party which decided to fight all the by-elections after failing to reach agreement with the CP over a division of constituencies.

As with the sister constituency of Waterberg, Soutpansberg, which is bigger than the whole of Belgium, is largely in the grip of a very severe drought and with game and cattle dying and farmers leaving the land there is considerable dissatisfaction.

Mr Fanie Botha, people readily admit, has

done much for the area during his 25 years as their representative and he has the respect of friend and foe alike. Complaints are therefore not directed at him but at the Government which he represents.

On a visit to Louis Tri-chardt this week, the chairman of the NP, Mr Sybrand Mostert, said he had often been asked whether people's loyalty lay with the public representative or the party.

"I say that loyalty is built on the principles of the party and the Prime Minister's interpretation of those principles," Mr Mostert said.

"Soutpansberg is a Nationalist seat and we will ensure that it remains so."

He said Mr Fanie Botha had enlightened his voters step by step about the proposed constitutional changes "and if people say they don't know what the proposals are then it's because they were too lazy to attend the meetings."

"The meetings were held from Letsitele to Pontdrift," he said.

CRUCIAL PARLIAMENTARY BY-ELECTIONS SCHEDULED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Feb 83 pp 1, 2, 6

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The three crucial Parliamentary by-elections — in Waterberg, Soutpansberg and Waterkloof — and the two Provincial by-elections in Carletonville and Malmesbury will be held on Tuesday, May 10.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, announced the date in Cape Town yesterday following the resignations earlier of the three MPs concerned.

They are the leader of the House of Assembly, Mr Fanie Botha (Minister of Manpower) who set the machinery for the surprise "mini election" in motion when he offered to resign his Soutpansberg seat if the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, resigned his seat in Waterberg and his right-hand man Mr Tom Langley resigned his seat in Waterkloof and stood against Mr Botha in Soutpansberg.

Official

Mr De Klerk said it would be recommended to the State President that

the proclamation for these five by-elections be published in the Government Gazette on March 4.

He said that official nomination courts would be held in each of these electoral divisions on March 28.

The voters' lists to be used in these by-elections are those which closed on January 31, 1983.

This will be the first time in many years that a by-election is to be held on a day other than a Wednesday. The reason for this is that May 12 is a public holiday.

Debate

When Mr Fanie Botha issued his challenge in the Assembly during the censure debate most political observers sceptically believed it simply to be another ploy in the on-going battle between the governing National Party and the Conservative Party, which broke away in a dramatic split last year, Sapa reports.

Surprisingly, Dr Treurnicht picked up the gauntlet at a Pretoria Press Club banquet in his honour as Newsmaker of the Year, ironically enough for splitting the NP.

The challenge issued by Mr Botha, believed by many to have been somewhat impetuous, has left the political situation in the country in turmoil, with the extreme Right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party and their slightly less radical rivals, the CP, involved in an acrimonious argument as to their respective roles as suitors to the hand of the ultra-conservative Rightwing Afrikaner electorate.

In spite of numerous attempts by the two parties to get together they have been unable to do so, with the result that the two Northern Transvaal "platteland" seats will be three-cornered contests with the NP the likely winner.

The Pretoria seat of Waterkloof presents a different picture. A more liberal urban seat, it has for some time featured as one of the prime objectives of the opposition Progressive Federal Party with little chance of a Rightwinger winning, although the more middle-of-the-road NP would still maintain a strong winning chance.

Balance

The New Republic Party, while unable to play a meaningful individual role, could nevertheless place the issue in the balance by entering a candidate into the contest and drawing vital, predominantly English-speaking establishment votes to the detriment of the PFP.

Political observers are agreed that the outcome of a series of by-elections has seldom provided a greater test of party support than those in the offing.

Leader

Should Mr Fanie Botha fail to regain his Soutpansberg seat, it would be a severe slap in the face for the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's reform initiatives.

Should Dr Treurnicht fail to hold his Waterberg stronghold, his credibility and standing as leader of the CP will be severely jeopardised.

The direct confrontation between the leaders of the two ultra-Rightwing parties, Dr Treurnicht and Mr Jaap Marais of the HNP in Waterberg should finally establish the true heir to the Afrikaner hardliner throne.

The resignation of Mr Tom Langley will at the same time provide a severe challenge for the PFP, which claims increasing support in the upper middle-class areas outside its traditional Johannesburg/Witwatersrand hunting ground.

Succeed

Should it succeed in beating the National Party in Waterkloof, generally-accepted as an enlightened seat, it would successfully substantiate the claim to its right as the official Opposition.

On the other hand, failure could further weaken its position in the wake of relatively poor showings in last year's by-elections.

Neither the HNP nor the CP are interested in contesting Waterkloof, and each has in fact tried to offer the seat to the other in their bids for exclusive standing in the constituencies where their greatest strength lies.

The Conservatives are also able to exploit the backlash against the reform plan more effectively, being supporters of White sovereignty without being racial extremists like the Herstigtes.

Thus the CP, because of its stronger position overall, has a right to claim an allocation of seats that is in its favour rather than a straight 50-50 share-out.

Besides this controversy, there are personality and people differences that have made an electoral pact between the two parties difficult to achieve.

Not many Conservative Party former Nationalists fancy a political association with Mr Jaap Marais, the HNP leader, whose utterances have always been too extreme for their liking.

The Herstigtes, for their part, regard the Conservatives as Jannie-come-latelies in the battle against the National Party, and they tend to fall back on claims like, "We fought the Nationalists for 13 years — where were you then?"

Weakened

The only issue over which there is any real agreement is rejection of the Government's constitutional plan.

However, the two parties together could put up a strong front against the ruling party; divided, they are weakened considerably.

Though there is a realisation of this, electoral and personal aspirations are keeping them apart.

If, as seems likely, the HNP's involvement results in the CP doing worse in Soutpansberg and Waterberg than it would have if it had been allowed to contest the seats on its own, the HNP will be regarded as spoilers and there will be no chance of any subsequent electoral pact.

The National Party is meanwhile delighted that the broedertwis in Afrikanerdom, which split it, is now keeping the Right-wing Afrikaner opposition parties apart.

For it now has the chance of giving both the CP and the HNP a drubbing.

IT LOOKS as if there will be no Right-wing front — either in the Soutpansberg and Waterberg by-elections or subsequently.

The reason is that the Conservative and Herstigte Nasionale Parties cannot come to an agreement about sharing out seats that might be within the grasp of one or other of them — provided they do not stand against each other.

The HNP regards itself somewhat as the senior Right-wing party, having been in opposition to the National Party for 13 years.

However, it has no seats in Parliament, and although it succeeded in polling 191 000 votes in the last general election, its support was too scattered to enable it to win any seat.

Even if there were still a conservative swing away from the National Party — and the signs suggest that the Nationalist breakaway has been stemmed — the HNP would not be able to win more than a seat or two.

50-50 demand

Nevertheless, it wants a 50-50 deal in the allocation of seats to be contested under an electoral pact.

The CP had 17 seats in Parliament (with the resignation of Dr Treurnicht and Mr Tom Langley to contest the Waterberg and Soutpansberg by-elections, respectively, this is now reduced to 15), but these seats were won by the present Conservative MPs when they were Nationalists.

The results in at least some of these seats might be different if they stood again under their present colours.

Still the CP, which came into being because of the rift in the NP, has more chance not only of attracting disaffected Nationalists but also of exploiting the grievances of civil servants over pay, farmers over their plight in a time of drought and their complaints about land consolidation and other matters, and the ordinary man in the street over inflation.

UNITARY RAND ONLY A START, SAYS JSE CHIEF

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Feb 83 p 22

[Article by Don Wilkinson]

[Text]

SETTING up the unitary rand earlier this month was only the first step — “a bold, very positive step” — in a programme of official alterations to the country’s financial rules and regulations, according to Paul Ferguson, president of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

Speaking yesterday to the Legal and General Volkskas Financial Writers’ Club, Mr Ferguson outlined the other changes which he believed were on the cards — not all of them imminent, but were logical follow-ups from the formation of the single rand.

Almost certainly the first regulation to be abolished, he felt, would be the 25 percent borrowing requirement placed on foreign controlled companies.

Abolition would enable foreign companies to make their local subsidiaries independent insofar as they became locally financed. One benefit of this would be that they borrowed in the local market and, as a result, absorbed at least some of local liquidity.

A logical extension of such a process would pre-

sumably be that the local subsidiary sought a JSE listing.

Though Mr Ferguson did not suggest this directly, it may well have been in the back of his mind since he referred later in his address to the creation of a JSE committee whose aim is to “popularise” a share listing on the exchange.

A second move should be permission to the institutions — pension funds, insurance companies, etc, — to invest overseas.

This could best be achieved, Mr Ferguson feels, by the Reserve Bank creating a pool of funds which the institutions could apply to an allocation based on their size for overseas investment.

“This, however, is not as dynamic as it may sound. When South Africa is going through a strong exchange rate and a strong market phase, it will take a brave institutional investor to make a short-term decision to invest overseas, where he is exposed to overseas markets and to currencies against the rand.

“He would only be encouraged to invest over-

seas if he thought he was investing in a country whose currency was at least as strong or stronger than the rand."

The authorities could also allow, as a third prong of the changes, the local banking community to syndicate and lend abroad, suggested Mr Ferguson, though this would also be subject to the same kinds of snags as those indicated for the institutions.

Finally, but only after the other amendments have "worked", the authorities could allow local private investors to apply for an allocation of funds to invest abroad.

As far as local brokers are concerned, the advent of the unitary rand has made life simpler, and considerably more flexible. "As a community we can now, if we so wish, make bids and offers to overseas parties in their own currencies" — dollars being the most obvious and convenient.

Additionally, however, Mr Ferguson expects overseas business will return to South Africa direct.

The most obvious example is the trading from Continental Europe, which was handled largely via London.

By using authorised depository receipts (ADRs) and the dollar, Continen-

tal investors can now deal direct with the JSE's brokers, bypassing London.

The changed process will, of course, take some time to become routine, but as local and overseas personnel grow into it, the JSE's brokers should gain business, particularly at the expense of their London counterparts.

Though the reference was only brief, the fact that the exchange is considering ways and means of attracting new listings is significant, bearing in mind the massive scarcity of such offerings in recent years, a scarcity which has been accompanied by a similar dearth of rights issues.

Mr Ferguson believes, however, that the latter could well be in for something of a revival in the near future as the numbers involved in raising funds by rights come closer to being more attractive than fixed interest and/or convertible type operations.

Such a flow, if it did arrive, would surely lighten the influence of the weight of funds argument currently tending to boost many share prices more strongly than is perhaps justified by current company results.

Fund managers, too, might also be relieved at finding their investment choices less restricted.

SEYCHELLES RESISTANCE MOVEMENT CLAIMS ASHER, DENOUSE TORTURED, KILLED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Feb 83 p 10

[Text]

DURBAN. — The Seychelles Resistance Movement claims it has irrefutable proof that Mr Mike Asher, formerly of Durban, and Mr Simon Denouse were tortured and blown up on a remote part of Mahe, the main island, last year.

In a news sheet distributed by the Resistance Movement on the island last week, in a front page story, the movement claims that Mr Asher and Mr Denouse had their hands chopped off before they were put into a car with explosives and were then blown up.

The newsletter blames the Government of Mr Albert Rene for the "atrocities".

The newsletter says the Rene Government never forgave Mr Denouse for the part he played in the student struggle on the island about four years ago.

Mr Asher formerly worked as a security officer for the Durban Corporation.

The newsletter also carries a picture of Mr Jean Dingwall, a Mahe busi-

nessman, who, it says, has been held in prison for a year without trial.

The newsletter says Pres Rene is allowing him to "languish in prison".

The Citizen also learnt this week that the former Attorney-General of the Seychelles, Mr Bernard Rassool, who was sacked from his post, has left the Seychelles and is now living in Singapore.

Mr Rassool, who studied law at Oxford University, was relieved of his position as Attorney-General soon after the trial of six mercenaries, members of the abortive coup led by Colonel Mike Hoare in November 1981.

At the time of his sacking no reasons were given for his dismissal but speculation was rife that he had serious differences of opinion with Pres Rene.

The newsletter urges the people on the island to rise against the Rene Government. It accuses him of using the Tanzanian soldiers on the island to stamp out all opposition.

INCREASING RELIANCE ON MILITARY MIGHT DEPLORED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Feb 83 p 6

[Article by Bishop Desmond Tutu]

[Text]

This may prove to be the most crucial session of Parliament. It will almost certainly be the last of Parliament in this so-called Westminster form for a long time to come, for the constitution is going to be changed. We heard some odd, indeed disturbing utterances during the No Confidence debate (will there be one in the proposed tricameral institution?).

Just before this debate, the Minister of Defence had poured what was believed to be scorn on the charges that South Africa was engaged in a policy of destabilising her neighbours. We were told that this was the in word in a vocabulary of vituperation.

This sentiment found an echo in an extraordinary statement by Prime Minister P W Botha. He said it really emanated from the chorus conducted by Russia to discredit the Republic and to divert attention from her own nefarious schemes to extend her hegemony.

Perhaps the audience, including those outside Parliament, might have found these pontifications credible — after all they were being made virtually *ex-cathedra*.

And then came the stunning United States State Department's assertion that South Africa was giving substantial support to the MNR, a rebel group intent on toppling the Government of President Machel in Mozambique and which has played havoc with the fuel supply to Zimbabwe.

The Foreign Minister asked inquiring journalists to get more information from the source of the story. The State Department, we

learned, stood by what it had said (what price constructive engagement?).

Mercifully we were spared the standard denials from the authorities. But if we were stunned as we should have been by the State Department revelation, we should have been knocked down with a feather by the bellicose statement by General Malan.

If reported correctly he declared that South Africa would support dissident groups if they were anti-communist and the Republic would be prepared to provide such groups with bases on South African soil.

Now that is quite breathtaking. If that is not making destabilisation of neighbouring states national policy, then what is?

Our Government gets hot under the collar because some of these countries harbour so-called terrorists and many have already borne the brunt of that official ire.

Because South Africa has the military might, she is prepared to prosecute a policy which she condemns in others. Might has become unmorally right. She is prepared to become the Israel of this sub-continent, a bully determined to drive the fear of hell into her adversaries.

Military values now appear to determine what is right and wrong. The Prime Minister can say that those who are opposed to his constitutional proposals and who predict that their implementation will be the harbinger of violence and bloodshed are threatening the country and the sooner that bloody confrontation happens the better.

Such belligerent words may go down well with certain voters and an SADF flexing its muscles and raring for a fight, but they are irresponsible utterances and certainly not the kind of words a statesman would pronounce given the volatile nature of the South African situation.

Was Mr Vorster threatening anybody when he spoke of the alternative too ghastly to contemplate? Does not democracy decree that his agreement and debate are part of what it means to be democratic?

What has shocked me is the almost total silence from the white community at the latest examples of Government bellicosity. Don't our white fellow South Africans care about peace?

CSO: 3400/866

EDITOR VOICES VIEWS ON HOMELANDS ISSUE

Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English Dec 82 - Jan 83 p 6

[Text]

Twice recently, in readers' letters the editor has been challenged to spell out an attitude as to whether the homelands are or are not "a step in the right direction". His reply is:

THE attempt to create the homelands is a retrogressive move with mainly ill effects. Its impact on white people is to allow them to escape responsibility for black development. Most whites can, and do, think that "it's only their own countries they're going to be messing up", and the role of the whites in effective national development is reduced to a dedicated few. If it was made sufficiently evident to the white population that the level of black skills, abilities, and contentment has a direct and vital bearing on the quality of their own, white, lives, the quantity of effort put into the attempt to find a sensible and acceptable way of dealing with South Africa's heterogeneous needs would soar immensely. As long as whites continue to delude themselves that blacks are foreigners, so long will they

fail to come to grips with the issues they need to ensure their own long-term survival.

The other side of the coin is that the message constantly received by blacks is one of rejection. "You're not good enough for our society" Blacks in their turn are thus also encouraged to look upon whites as foreigners, and to reject the argument for a multiracial South Africa in favour of one of a simple turn of the tables.

When blacks are faced with seeing themselves or their children being forcibly turned into citizens of homelands, this often cultivates an acute hatred for the homelands and the system which established them, and a consequent despair, or abandonment of any expectation of getting a square deal as long as white people hold power. A likely consequence of this is that in any future multiracial dispensation, bearing in mind that it is bound to be impossible for any government at all to deliver all the benefits which are expected of a changed society, the presence of the

whites will be assumed to be the stumbling block.

The existence of the homelands as separate countries also contributes to their poverty. South Africa can "give" them relatively small sums and feel very magnanimous about it, whereas if they were recognised as part of the country, a much greater investment would be their due as of right.

When Mr. Kidson (Vol. 2) No. 8) says that homelands are a step in the right direction, he is presumably contrasting the homelands, which at least provide some avenue for black involvement in civic administration, with the situation which preceded them, where there was no avenue for blacks to have any control of anything. To that extent the homelands may indeed be "a step in the right direction" but when the current situation is contrasted with what it ought to be contrasted with, namely a situation in which blacks are actively involved in the administration and the public service of the country as a whole, that is far too tiny and

belated a step to be praiseworthy even were it not so grossly outweighed by the broader negatives as mentioned above.

I do concede that there is a certain "eiesoortigheid" which applies to practically everybody, and my own feeling is that some sort of system of *voluntary* homelands would be acceptable in principle, in the same way as a "boerestaat" is acceptable in principle, as long as it was a matter of completely free choice of the individual.

Finally, the attempt to make homeland eggs out of the South African omelette has led to the single feature of apartheid for which there is the least excuse — resettlement. Whereas all sorts of historic and other factors can be invoked in an attempt to defend and excuse most other aspects of apartheid — group areas, job reservation, etc. — there is no conceivable way that resettlement can be justified in conscience. It is a disgrace which we cannot erase. ●

CSO: 3400/587

'HOMELANDS' LURE SWAZI INVESTORS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Feb 83 p 4

[Text]

MBABANE — Swaziland's economy, especially its young industrial sector, is facing competition from an unlikely quarter — South Africa's impoverished homelands.

At least one local manufacturing concern has transferred its operations to the Transkei, another has expanded into the Transkei and several other companies are believed to be considering making the move.

Previously Swaziland's plentiful labour supply, political stability, conservative economic policies and its proximity to the South African market made the country a foreign investor's dream.

Economic observers believe that apart from the constant shortage of

skilled local labour, two factors are responsible for the change in heart.

The first is the ever-present threat posed by the homelands in the form of low wages (Swaziland's minimum wages are considered high by Third World standards) and the lucrative investment incentives offered by South Africa.

The second is what some observers see as "careless" attempt by the Government to employ local workers in industry by refusing work permits to skilled expatriates.

"Foreign investors' confidence has definitely declined," an observer said.

"Since the King's death Government officials appear reluctant to issue or renew work permits where they feel local people can be

trained for the job.

"They are trying to accelerate something that cannot be accelerated. Although investor confidence is not directly linked to the death of the King he may have been able to restrain reckless officials."

A refusal to renew the work permits of a number of skilled foreign employees is widely believed to have been responsible for the decision by a carpet factory to move to the Transkei.

The move cost more than 80 local workers their jobs. These workers may now be forced to join the growing queue of redundant workers and unemployed school leavers.

In recent months nearly 2 500 workers —

many of them construction labourers — have been laid off as the kingdom shoulders its share of the world recession.

In a recent statement, the Minister of Works, Power and Communication, Mr Victory Leibrandt, said Swaziland was entering a "very bleak period of unemployment".

Most observers agree the emphasis on academic rather than technical education is partly responsible for the high rate of unemployment.

"Fortunately, a move has been started to redirect the education system and reduce the academic content," an observer said.

The drought has worsened rural poverty as more than 50 000 Swazis are subsistence farmers.

ENFORCEMENT OF PASS LAWS DEPLORED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Feb 83 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

MORE than 200 000 people were arrested for pass law offences last year — a 20 percent increase on the previous year, the Ministers of Law and Order and Co-operation and Development said in Parliament this week.

The Ministers were answering questions asked by Mrs Helen Suzman, who said these figures clearly showed that urban blacks had not yet been affected by the climate of reform as far as the pass laws were concerned. Mrs Suzman allowed that blacks were thrown into jails for "technical" offences and not criminal acts. This, she continued, flew in the face of Dr Koornhof's much-vaunted aversion for the "dompass". "For a man who has expressed his hatred of the 'dompass', Dr Koornhof has shown little haste in cutting down on the number of offenders," she said.

We agree entirely with Mrs Suzman but we want to go even further. In the first place we have long stated our deep abhorrence for this archaic legislation which does not make political, economic and humanitarian sense.

The talk about influx control has become hollow as most of its injunctions and its cruel manipulations have failed. All that happens now is that decent people who are working or looking for work are arrested and turned into fierce opponents of the police. The kind of damage that this does to the country cannot compare with anything done even by the most intractable and even the most violent opponents of the Government.

Secondly, Dr Koornhof's habit of making promises is a most unhappy one. It is especially cruel with something like the scourge of the pass laws, which is felt so deeply. Soon after he said he hated the passbook and that there would be significant reforms we were heartened a great deal. You can imagine the disappointment of thousands when the pass raids seemed to take on an even more sinister and vicious intent.

You have to be a black to appreciate the humiliation and pain of being stopped whilst walking with your wife for your passes. You have to be one of us to know about the pain and frustration of being slung

into a van and herded into jail simply because of a pass offence.

It was most upsetting, this complete turn-about, that instead of the system of passes being phased out we were being harassed and humiliated even more shockingly by the various board policemen.

We have seen the way in which the board officials, even in the streets of Johannesburg, carry on these raids. It is the most uncivilised and barbaric thing to see and it contributes in the greatest measure to the polarisation between the races.

The Government speaks in lofty terms about reform — reform that hardly ever touches the life of the average man in the street. It is self-deception to speak of reform in Parliament and in the portals of power, here and abroad, when there is such extreme bitterness for a law which is outdated.

This Government can do itself and this country enormous good — and no overseas tour nor multi-million propaganda machinery can equal the goodwill that would be generated from blacks, should these laws be scrapped.

CSO: 3400/845

LITTLE EXPECTATION OF FALLING INFLATION VOICED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Feb 83 p 22

[Text]

It was unlikely that the inflation rate this year would fall below 12 percent and would probably average between 10 percent and 12 percent in 1984, Dr Chris van Wyk, joint managing director of the Trust Bank said in Cape Town yesterday.

Addressing the South African-German Chamber of Trade and Industry branch in Cape Town, Dr Van Wyk said the outlook for inflation remained unpromising compared with most other industrialised countries.

In the US an inflation rate of about 6 percent was expected.

Our rate will also be substantially higher than the expected 7 percent in the UK and 4,5 percent in West Germany.

Dr Van Wyk said it was possible that for short periods the inflation rate could come down to a single digit sometime early in 1984.

"I am afraid, however, that as soon as revival occurs in 1984, inflationary expectations will start strengthening again and renewed acceleration might become evident by late 1984," he said.

Dr Van Wyk said we should start to recognise that most of the important economic variables were becoming more volatile.

He said this was already noticeable from the gold price, the exchange rate, interest rates and the current account of the balance of payments.

Other points made by Dr Van Wyk were:

- The balance of payments was likely to continue to improve during 1983 and 1984. A current account surplus of approximately R1,5-billion could be achieved in 1983 and approximately R2,5-billion to R3-billion in 1984.

This incorporates the view that non-gold exports would gradually accelerate in 1983 and improve more meaningfully in 1984 because of higher prices and volumes.

The gold price remained volatile and unpredictable but a rising trend over the next two years was likely. Imports would probably continue to weaken through 1983 but a rising trend would emerge during 1984.

- The financial markets are likely to remain

liquid during 1983. Short-term deposit rates would decline further. The prime overdraft lending rate was likely to decline to some 12 percent by year-end and to lower levels in 1984, while other lending rates to businesses would also show further declines.

Non-prime customers would benefit increasingly from lower lending rates. An up-turn of lending rates before the second half of 1984 was unlikely.

- Monetary and fiscal policy would endeavour to prevent an excessive liquidity build-up as this would stimulate spending before inflation had shown further meaningful declines.

The forthcoming budget would be conservative in regard to spending votes, assumptions about the gold price, the financing plan for the deficit before borrowing and likely concessions.

- The real economy would experience a deepening recession for most of 1983. The bottom was likely to be reached towards year-end and 1984 should be the year of the next revival.

UNIONS BLAME GOVERNMENT FOR SHACKS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Feb 83 p 2

[Text]

THE hearing of Orlando East residents who early this month brought an application before the Supreme Court to restrain the Soweto Council from demolishing their shacks may be on today.

A spokesman for the advocates representing the residents who brought the action to court, said although the hearing was scheduled for yesterday, it could not be heard because of the number of cases on the court roll.

The hearing is a sequel to the demolition of 15 shacks by officials of the Soweto Council in Orlando East at the beginning of this month. Since then, a number of other shacks have been demolished.

Meanwhile, the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), yesterday issued a statement condemning "the demolition of workers' homes as a futile exercise of creating a problem and substituting it with a more vi-

cious one.

"The housing shortage in Soweto is no fault of the shack dwellers. There is no serious attempt on the part of the Government to provide adequate housing for the black workers of this country.

"The reason for the housing crisis is the stubborn refusal of the Government to regard them as more than just a temporary phenomenon.

"This recalcitrant attitude forces people to take refuge in shacks and to live in appallingly overcrowded conditions. Instead of responding to this by building more homes, administration boards are increasing the suffering by the present wave of demolishing activity," the statement read.

"No degree of repression or force will curb the need to find adequate shelter. People will continue to stream to the cities to find jobs. Influx control is therefore not the answer to the housing crisis."

SOUTH AFRICA

HARBOR TRAFFIC DOWN ; EXPORTS FIRM

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 13 Feb 83 p 5

[Article by Elizabeth Rouse]

[Text] Harbour traffic declined by 5 percent in 1982 from 1981's record level, but this sector of SA Transport Services remained a profit-maker.

Exports did not drop much--Richards Bay even increased ore exports--but imports came off sharply during the second half of the year.

Total cargo handled by the seven harbours, including transshipment cargo amounted to just over 78-million tons, down 6 percent on 1981's 83-million tons.

Profitable harbours such as Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and East London with their long-developed facilities kept SATS's harbour division in the black.

Latest available figures from Pretoria show that total harbour income came to R477,568-million in the eight months from April to November against expenditure of R309,8422-million.

That left a profit of R167,726-million over the eight months, making it unlikely that the harbour sector will run into the red at the SATS year-end in March.

Import tonnage declined by 18 percent to near 11,813-million tons from 14,391-million tons in 1981.

In 1981 imports landed jumped by 42.5 percent as industrial and business orders still streamed into the country.

There was an import tonnage decline of almost 2-million tons to 7,3-million tons at Durban, the principal import harbour.

Exports were down 2 percent at 62,279-million tons from 63,581-million tons in 1981.

Richards Bay shipped 30,5-million tons of ore against 29,5-million tons in the previous year.

Coal contracts kept the exports steady.

Saldanha Bay's iron-ore exports fell to 12,3-million tons from 13,2-million tons.

Activity geared down fastest at tiny Mossel Bay, which handled 17 percent less tonnage than in 1981.

East London's tonnage fell by 15 percent to 4,3-million tons from 5-million tons and Port Elizabeth's came off 13,2 percent to 5,7-million tons from 6,6-million tons.

Durban's declined by 10 percent to 19-million tons from almost 22-million tons and Cape Town's fell by a similar percentage to 5,5-million tons from 6-million tons.

Figures are provided monthly to Business Times by SATS headquarters.

CSO: 3400/834

SWEDISH CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANC, SWAPO CONFIRMED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Feb 83 p 8

[Article by Neil Hooper]

[Text]

SWEDEN is financing the banned African National Congress and Swapo "liberation movements" by as much as R10-million a year.

This was confirmed this week by the Swedish ambassador to South Africa, Mr A Helleryd.

It is the second shock disclosure of Swedish Government involvement in the security affairs of South Africa.

Two years ago the Sunday Times disclosed that the counsellor at the Swedish Legation in Pretoria, Mr Per Lindstrom, had been named in a secret International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) document as a courier for clandestine operations in South Africa which included an espionage network.

At the time Mr Lindstrom, who has since left South Africa, vehemently denied the charge, contained in a confidential memorandum signed by Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, the Swedish former director of the Geneva-based IUEF.

The espionage operation was later publicly exposed during the trial of Renfrew Christie, convicted in June 1980 under the Terrorism Act of obtaining information for the ANC.

This week, Ambassador Helleryd said the ANC and Swapo received state funds from Sweden through the government-controlled Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

The funds were for "humanitarian" purposes only — to aid refugees — and were channelled to the movements operating outside the borders of South Africa.

Mr Helleryd confirmed that that included funds to the ANC operating in Lesotho.

The anti-South African IUEF, which has been controlled by the ANC since 1978, received a large proportion of its funds from SIDA.

The IUEF ceased operations after it was infiltrated by a South African police agent, Captain (now Major) Craig Williamson.

True role exposed

Capt Williamson exposed the organisation's true role in financing "liberation movements" such as the ANC, PAC and Swapo.

This week, the former chairman of the IUEF, Mr Carl Nissen, of Denmark, admitted that the main activity of the IUEF had been to support liberation groups financially and not to provide educational or other relief to refugees.

When Capt Williamson broke his cover and returned to South Africa a few years ago, he brought with him thousands of confidential and damaging IUEF documents, which eventually led to the collapse of the IUEF.

One of these documents showed that the IUEF was supported by a number of governments — including Canada, Denmark and Norway.

But Sweden, through SIDA, was by far the biggest financial backer.

The continuing Swedish aid to the ANC and Swapo was also confirmed this week in Stockholm by the deputy director of SIDA, Mr Lars Olaf Edstroem.

Mr Edstroem said SIDA financed all liberation movements recognised by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Both Mr Helleryd and Mr Edstroem said that if there were proof that Swedish funds were not being used to aid refugees but to finance the military activities of liberation groups, the Swedish Government would cut off its aid.

The Sunday Times approached them after being shown documents which South African forces seized during the pre-emptive raid

on ANC bases in Maseru on December 9.

The documents were shown to the Sunday Times this week by the Security Branch of the South African Police.

They are the first of thousands seized in Maseru to be made available after the pre-dawn raid, in which 30

alleged terrorists and 12 civilians were killed.

One of the documents, on the letterhead of the Lusaka office of the ANC, is from the treasurer-general, Mr T T Nkobi, to the chief representative of the ANC in Maseru, "Comrade" Zola Ngzini.

It acknowledges receipt of the Lesotho ANC's financial statement, but adds:

"However, the statement does not reflect how much you had received from SIDA.

"Your financial statement therefore is inadequate."

Mr Nkobi adds in a handwritten note: "SIDA is not willing to give your area its next allocation."

The seized documents also detail the ANC hierarchy structure in Lesotho.

And they list the existence of at least two terrorist units in the territory at the time of the raid.

Only a month before the raid the Lesotho Government rejected a claim by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, that Maseru was a "starting point" in the ANC terror campaign against South Africa.

When Mr Edstroem was asked how SIDA could reconcile supporting organisations

which advocated the violent overthrow of existing governments, he said:

Help all refugees

"Our object is to help all refugees liberate their own countries."

He said SIDA had done so in the past in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Angola, and was now helping in the liberation of South Africa and Namibia.

Asked whether SIDA was helping the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, which is trying to overthrow the Marxist regime of President Machel, he said:

"That is an entirely different situation. That liberation movement has not been recognised by the OAU."

Other documents seized in Maseru include plans to step up "armed propaganda" and to assassinate Transkei politicians, including the president.

"By eliminating the afore-said, the ANC would strike a telling blow on both the Republic of South Africa and Transkei," one document concludes.

INCREASED INVESTMENT IN GOLD-MINING FORESEEN

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 13 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by Don Robertson]

[Text]

THE pros and cons of the effects of the relaxation of exchange controls announced last week are still being debated, but the mining industry, for one, is happy.

One result of the move was to bring the rand down again from \$0,9280 before the announcement to around \$0,8920 on Friday, with the result that the mines receive more for their exports in rands terms than before.

For the gold mines, the move is significant.

At the previous gold price and exchange rate, the mines would receive R17 305 for each kilogram sold, but at the present price and exchange rate the figure moves up R896 to R18 201.

Theoretically, if the gold price and exchange rate were to hold at current levels, it would mean a windfall of R60,5-million for the industry this year, based on an estimated production level of 675 tons for 1983.

BILLIONS of rands are likely to be spent in extending the gold-mining industry in South Africa in the next 10 years.

The apparent strength in the gold price at around \$500 has prompted many of the major mining houses to step up their drilling and exploration programmes in the hunt for payable ore.

An extensive survey of the gold-mining industry by Business Times this week has revealed that most houses are actively drilling in new and old areas with a view to opening up new mines or extending the operations of existing mines.

Their enthusiasm is epitomised by Dennis Etheredge, head of Anglo's gold and uranium division, who says: "We haven't come to the end of the Witwatersrand basin, and there is no reason to think that there is no more payable ore."

While the mining houses generally tend to maintain a fairly steady exploration programme irrespective of the gold price — Anglo spent R36-million last year and Gencor R22-million — the tempo of exploration has been increased as the gold price chased, and beat, the \$500 mark.

The industry, which is probably the most informative in the world through the release of its quarterly reports, is nevertheless generally reluctant to discuss specific areas of drilling activity in the early stages, nor does it discuss at what gold price an area would become viable.

However, JCI continues to explore the areas to the south of Western Areas and to the north-east of Randfontein Estates' Cooke section, and, according to chairman Gordon Waddell in his last statement, "the point has nearly been reached where decisions can be made, with an appropriate

degree of commoence, on the various estimates".

He adds that the area at Randfontein below South Roodepoort could possibly be viable at the then ruling gold price of around \$420, but that it would ideally be mined as part of Randfontein.

George Nisbet, head of JCI's gold division, confirms that "we are drilling all over the place", but says that the widely fluctuating gold price has made it more difficult to evaluate drilling results and that this has caused delays.

The higher gold price has also prompted his group to look at the possibility of re-treating dumps and adding carbon-in-pulp (CIP) recovery units to existing plants.

Mr Etheredge says that Anglo has increased the tempo of its drilling programme and adds: "We have some very interesting prospects, but whether they will be viable remains to be seen."

He is also of the opinion that the best way to develop

new areas will be in conjunction with existing mines, although improvements in technology to mine the lower-grade areas will be required.

This could include back filling from surface, the more extensive use of rapid-yielding props and greater control over seismic activity in the deeper areas.

Colin Fenton, executive director of Gold Fields' gold division, tells Business Times that his group has also stepped up drilling and exploration activities, most of this being directed in the search for gold.

It was reported this week that the group was carrying out an extensive drilling programme to the south-west of Kloof.

Although this area has been investigated for the past five years, activity has been stepped up recently, with more drill rigs brought into operation.

Gencor adopts a more conservative attitude. Mr J C Fritz, head of the gold division, says his group maintains

a steady exploration programme which is affected more by budget considerations than by movements in the gold price. He tends to take a longer-term view.

Anglovaal follows a similar pattern. "Our general view is that we believe in gold and we continue at a fairly even pace, irrespective of the gold-price cycle," says a spokesman.

Ideally, however, Anglovaal likes to be prospecting at a high gold price, start construction at a lower price and come into production at a high level.

With the exception of the development of Erfdeel-/Dankbaarheid, which was initially shelved and then re-started, and the sinking of the Western Deep Levels No 1 shaft complex, no other new projects have been announced.

However, it is likely that in the next year a number of new areas will delineated for development, even if it takes some years to bring them to production.

NATURE OF NATION'S ECONOMIC RECESSION EXAMINED

Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English Dec 82 - Jan 83 pp 10-12

[Article by John Pitt "Riding Bareback through the Balance of Payments"]

[Text]

WHEN they arrived at the stable, they bolted the stable door but the horse was gone. They could hear his hooves drumming in the distance a long, long way away.

"Quick, lads!" shouted the Finance Minister. "We must catch him." And before you could say "gross domestic product" he had raised taxes and slapped on an import surcharge.

"My goodness!" exclaimed The Governor of the Central Bank. "That was magnificent. I know what'll do." In the twinkling of a Treasury bill he had slipped off his shirt and was wrestling with the money supply, in the process pushing up interest rates to unprecedented levels.

A little awed by their manly decisiveness, The Chief of the Treasury was silent. But not for long. A shriek of excitement burst from his lips as he dropped

IN 1980 the total real output of the South African economy grew by 8%, the most it has ever grown in one year since World War II. Across the country, business and industry shrugged off years of inertia and began to move. Orders came in fast, and demand exceeded supply. Extra staff was taken on, stock replenished, factories expanded and prices increased. At the end of the day, trembling hands counted the piles of banknotes that whispered among themselves: "Record

profits! Record profits!" In Pretoria, government spokesmen lumbered to their feet and intoned: "We face a decade of steady growth. We never had it so good."

Today, only two short years later, the economy has stopped growing. Prices are being slashed so that businessmen can get rid of stocks that they piled on their shelves to meet expected levels of demand that failed to materialise. Expansion plans are being frozen, staff laid off or at least maintained at present quotas, and many businesses are simply going bankrupt. The country is borrowing vast sums of money from other, richer countries and, at the end of the day, shaking hands frantically scrape together small piles of copper coins that fitfully bleat among themselves: "Recession! Recession!" In Pretoria, government spokesmen are dragged unwillingly from their offices to warn: "The worst is yet to come. We cannot live beyond our means."

What went wrong? Who left open the stable door and let that hot favourite, Prosperity, bolt over the horizon? The answer, quite simply, is "you and me, with plenty of encouragement from those who claim to know better." And why did we do it? Because in all the excitement, there were certain things that we forgot. For instance:

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY IS A PUNY ECONOMY. By world standards, it is small — about one two-hundredth of the size of the world economy. This is not insignificant — there are little more than 20 economies that

are larger. But to put it in one perspective, the South African economy is only about one fiftieth of the size of the US economy. The annual turnover of General Motors is about the same size as the gross domestic product (GDP), the total output, of South Africa. The annual turnover of the biggest US corporation, Exxon, is a third as large again.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY IS AN EXPOSED ECONOMY. In 1981 South Africa's balance of payments (BoP), its debit and credit account with the rest of the world, was in the red to an amount that represented about 6% of its GDP. More revealing, if you add together all the transactions that passed through the current account of the BoP during that year, you get a figure equal to about 65% of GDP. That is a large slice by comparison with many other countries.

More important, exports alone count for between a third and a quarter of the GDP. When other countries change their patterns of demand for South African goods, it has a ripple effect throughout the economy. It is very exposed to economic conditions in the rest of the world.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY IS A DEVELOPING ECONOMY. Like more advanced industrialised countries, the largest single economic sector in South Africa is manufacturing. That is a sign of relative sophistication. But unlike more advanced economies, mining is the second largest sector, and almost the same size as manufacturing. Mining, like agriculture, is traditionally characterised by large work forces that do not have to be particularly skilled, settled or well-educated.

The economy depends heavily on the exports of mining and agricultural output — called primary products. Minerals — mainly gold, coal and diamonds — and farm produce account for over four fifths of all export earnings.

The economy also depends heavily on foreign investment to make it grow. It cannot at home generate the amount of capital that it needs. In 1979, its total

liabilities to the rest of the world — almost R23 billion — represented about half of that year's GDP.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY IS A POLITICAL ECONOMY. Economies can be powerful tools in the hands of embattled minority governments — but their meddling distorts purely economic signals, like prices and patterns of distribution. In South Africa, the economy has been used to favour important electoral bases, like the farmers and the white middle class. It has been tampered with to promote "self sufficiency" in strategic industries, a wide definition that can in theory cover anything from arms production to powdered milk.

It has been fiddled with by other political priorities, like the need to raise black wages in the mining sector, discourage black labour in the western Cape, impose influx control or develop non-productive areas like the homelands. Most important, perhaps, it has been affected by loaded educational and social systems designed to impede the acquisition of skills and a "Protestant work ethic" by the majority of the population.

On this scenario burst the great boom of 1980. It was a classic business cycle.

Let us trace its progress.

The South African economy, as we have shown, is heavily dependant on economic conditions in the world's main industrial countries. For much of the second half of the 1970's, it suffered the delayed effects of the recession that hit the world's industrialised countries in the mid-1970's. The lag time taken for these effects to be felt fully is traditionally between one year and eighteen months.

In the latter half of the Seventies the world economy picked up, and its factories started buying South African minerals. But there was an added twist this time. Inflation had become a major economic problem, and people were more nervous than ever about the ability of currencies to preserve their value. The billions of dollars, pounds, German marks and Japanese yen that flow across the international financial system in a constant search for safe investments turned to that hardy perennial — gold. The price of the metal began to rise, from about \$300 per ounce in mid-1979 to a brief and explosive \$800 per ounce in January 1980.

In South Africa it was as if the horse in his stable, growing stronger on a daily diet of rising export earnings, had received a shot of pure Dexedrine beneath his tail. In 1979, the value of the country's gold output all but doubled. In 1980, it was almost three times higher than it had been in 1977.

Money flowed into the economy as the gold mines and other export industries reaped the harvest. For the two successive years of 1979 and 1980, the BoP was in surplus to the tune of R3-billion. Government does not allow South Africans to take much money out of the country, and at that time made no serious attempt to absorb it in other ways. So the banking system became awash with cash.

Some economic laws work in prosaic ways. As the supply of money went up, the price of borrowing it went down. Bankers dropped their lending rates to low levels and kept them there for a long time. In effect, they literally beseeched people to borrow.

Patriotic citizens that we are, we all heeded the call. In 1980, the banks' lendings to the private sector jumped by a third, and by more than that in the following year. In 1979, hire purchase contracts offered by just one class of banks leapt by half as much again as the previous year. In 1980 they rocketed upwards by 75% and in 1981 by 50%.

It was, in short, a wild spending spree — but there was a catch. The total output of the economy could not keep pace with it. The amount of cash flowing into the country can change overnight — but it takes weeks or months and sometimes years for new factories to be built to meet the purchasing power represented by that cash. It takes time for raw materials to be transported from, say, a plastics plant in Port Elizabeth to the toothbrush factory in Isando. And when five toothbrush factories are all competing for the same plastic, supply bottle-necks develop.

Similar principles apply to other economic resources, like labour. It takes a long time to train people to run machines and to lay bricks, to man dispatch depots and warehouses. If you have deliberately followed for years a policy of not training people, you are not going to be able to change things much in a few months. And if you have deliberately shaped an economy that, like the South African economy, is rigid and distorted in several ways, you are in even bigger trouble.

So when in 1980 the total spending of the whole country rose by over 34%, the total real output of the economy (real means adjusted to take account of inflation) grew only by 8%. In 1981 total spending grew by 26% and the output of the economy struggled in its wake with a growth rate of 5%.

How was the gap filled? Partly by inflation — by pushing up prices so that producers had to produce only eight stainless steel frying pans to absorb R100, instead of 12. And partly by buying ready-made products abroad.

Imagine hundreds of thousands of businessmen across the country going individually to their banks and asking them to transmit by telex foreign currency to sellers in other countries to pay for imported goods. They could be anybody — industrialist Burt Ironside in Cape Town buying a new \$1-m boiler for his nuts and bolts factory, furrier Kurt von Skinner in Pretoria flying in a new batch of Bavarian minks for his Waterkloof shop and greengrocer Rui Ferreira in Bloemfontein deciding that at last there will be a demand for fresh Madeira oranges at 80 cents apiece.

When decisions like this become a national trend, the combined effects are staggering. The country's import bill rose by almost 50% in 1980, and by another 30% the following year. And as sure as day follows night, the cash that had flooded the country in 1979 and 1980 trickled back to whence it came. In 1981, the BoP switched from a R3-billion surplus to a deficit of R4-billion — a turn-about, in other words, of about R7-billion, or close to 10% of the GDP.

The horse had bolted. Trainer and grooms, struggling to bridle it, had slipped on a piece of ill-placed saddle soap and the animal had rushed from its stable, snorting wildly.

In fact, some economists believe that its escape was no accident. The horse's

handlers, they say, were not sufficiently firm with it. They underestimated its spirit and strength, and gave it a taste of freedom that the beast could not resist.

In 1980, for instance, Finance Minister Owen Horwood encouraged people to spend by lowering taxes. He encouraged people to import by abolishing government duties on goods coming into the country. The Reserve Bank encouraged people by allowing the money supply to increase to accommodate all the spending plus a good bit of inflation, and by

keeping the value of the rand high. This meant that people could get proportionately more dollars for each rand, which in turn meant that imported goods, often priced in dollars, were relatively cheap. Even when Gerhard de Kock took over the Bank's governorship in 1981, it took several months before the policy changed.

So at the beginning of this year, 1982, the economy found itself in a very different sort of position. The cash had all flowed out of the banks, and the cost of borrowing was at record levels. Companies found themselves facing huge interest bills, and a lack of demand for their products from people who could no longer afford to buy them for cash, or pay the high interest charges on hire purchase. Businesses were no longer competing for new staff, so salaries were not rising.

To make it worse, the excess of spending over the ability of the economy to produce had created a large BoP deficit. The country was heavily in debt to the rest of the world. It was also short of foreign exchange. This was because it was paying out more dollars on imports than it was receiving in payment for exports. Export earnings were flagging because foreign countries, by now in recession again, had cut back on their purchases of South African goods.

The BoP deficit was covered in the same way that we all fill temporary deficits in our own personal cash flows — by borrowing. The recent R1,2-billion loan application made to the International Monetary Fund is a good example. These "stop-gap" borrowings, called short-term foreign liabilities, rose from a little over R3,4-billion in early-1980 to over R9-billion by mid-1982.

The excess of spending had also fuelled domestic inflation, as we showed earlier. National debt and rising prices make governments uneasy, which is where Pretoria comes in. This year

Horwood raised taxes, both direct and indirect (for example, general sales tax) to curb the spending. He re-imposed a surcharge on imports to slow those down.

De Kock has attempted, not altogether successfully, to control the money supply, also as a means of curbing the total purchasing power of the economy. He has also let the value of the rand decline relative to other currencies so that importing goods from abroad would

become more expensive, and consequently less popular. Another spin-off is that South African exports fall in price, thereby making them more attractive to foreign buyers.

Horwood's lieutenant, Joep de Loor, the chief civil servant in the Treasury, backed up Horwood's pledge to control government spending. This is a double-edged sword. It means that government, traditionally even less prone to financial discipline than the rest of us, cannot add to the total spending in the economy, and fuel demand that the economy cannot meet. And if government is spending less, it needs to borrow less, thus freeing investment capital for other (often more productive) sectors of the economy.

All these measures intensified, albeit necessarily, the pain that the economy was beginning to suffer anyway as its growth engine, the economies of its trading partners, sputtered to a halt.

This is where we stand today. The horse, exhausted and hungry, limps aimlessly along, indifferent to the shouts of its pursuers close behind. Occasional patches of lush lucerne and passing mares raise its spirits, but fail to revive its spent energies.

The recent sharp upward movement in the gold price, for instance, sent a thin wave of optimism rippling through the economy. But the statistics tell a different story: that the trend is indeed a flagging one. The economy contracted in real terms in the first half of this year — which meant that GDP actually declined. And even optimistic practitioners of the dismal science of economics expect that it will do little more than stand still in 1982 and probably next year as well.

What is more, in time-honoured fashion, it will not start to really move again — with cheap money, high spending power, increased demand for goods and imports, rising salaries and boom psychosis — until the major world economies begin to grow. There is some hope for that at the moment, but it is a little hope, and some distance away. And even when it happens, we still have to weather through that traditional lag of one year or more before the effects are felt throughout the economy. And before that, to take proper advantage of it we must first catch the horse and get it back into shape.

So hold on, folks! The animal may be in sight at last. But it's a long, slow ride back to the stable, and it could be a fretful wait until we're ready to gallop again!

COST OF DISMANTLING PAGEVIEW REPORTED

Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English Dec 82 - Jan 83 pp 24-26

[Article by Adele Gordon and Michael Goldblatt; "The Costly Killing of Pageview"]

[Text]

Once people said that the grand design of segregation and Group Areas was impossible to achieve. Those people shut up when they see the rubble and desolation of what was once the thriving lively area known as Pageview to the newspapers and as Vietas to its residents. Now, neat and orderly, and white, housing schemes are replacing the random mix-up that was there before. Some would argue that there is a human cost involved. ADELE GORDON and MICHAEL GOLDBLATT point out that there are some slightly astonishing features involving rands and cents too.

PAGEVIEW - originally the "Malay Location" two kilometers from Johannesburg's city centre - was established as a township by the Zuid-Afrikaanse Republiek in 1893. Indians were granted freehold rights to the stands in 1938, but in 1956 Pageview was declared white. Pageview, which together with Vrededorp, was known as Vietas, was a settled community, some families having been there for two and three generations. Indians, Malays, Coloureds, Blacks and Whites lived side by side. During the thirties the Blacks were resettled in Sophiatown and Western Native Township. This relocation caused social and economic hardships of the type now being experienced by the Indians in their compulsory move to Lenasia.

By 1956 Pageview was an Indian area, one of the most colourful shopping districts in South Africa, and one of the few where there were no obvious racial barriers. Most shops were part of, or next to, the owner's house so that economic and home life were closely intertwined. The narrow roads and small stands brought the community even closer together. (When the plans of the proposed township were shown to Paul

Kruger for his approval he said, "Ek sal hulle nie plase gee nie, maar net sitplekke" and drew lines across the plans, sub-dividing the plots).

The crime rate in Pageview has been exceedingly low and only one insolvency was reported in its trading history. Furthermore, during the period 1936 to 1981 only four houses were condemned as slums. The proximity to town makes Pageview a very desirable suburb and it is likely that security of tenure would have led to residents improving their properties.

Since 1956 the Department of Community Development has expropriated the entire township of Pageview, either from the City Council of Johannesburg or from the freehold owners. Compensation paid has been between R3,85 and R4,75 per square meter. At the time this was little more than the cost of agricultural land suitable for township development. Most of the properties fetched between R2 000,00 and R3 000,00 although in some instances as much as R7 000,00 was paid.

The Oriental Plaza was built to house the merchants from Pageview who moved

there during 1976 and 1977. Those who went willingly were offered prime locations in the newly-completed Plaza at extremely favourable rentals. In fact all the rentals are still so favourable that shopowners claim the Plaza is still running at an annual loss of about R1 000 000,00.

Today the majority of families who lived in Pageview have been evicted and relocated in Lenasia. Those sixty-odd remaining have formed the "Save Pageview Association" and are fighting a legal battle to avoid being moved. They claim that the following tactics have been used to induce them to leave:

- * essential services are not being fully maintained. When complaints have been lodged with the Johannesburg Health Authorities residents have been informed that the Johannesburg Municipality can do nothing as the entire area belongs to the Department of Community

Development;

- * rubble from demolished houses has been dumped on the streets and on the pavements. Applications to the Supreme Court have been necessary to compel its removal;
- * as soon as one section of a semi-detached house is vacated the roof, doors and windows of that section are removed, ostensibly to prevent vagrants from taking occupation, but also adding to the desolation and danger of the occupants of the remaining section.

Compared to Pageview Lenasia is undesirable in that:

- * It is 35 kilometers from the city centre — one resident has commented that "by the time I get to my job in the centre of the city I feel as if I have achieved a day's work already";
- * facilities and services are inadequate, for example few roads are tarred, some suburbs are up to 7 kilometres away from the shopping area, there is no inner circle bus service; and there are no hospital facilities; and certain of the suburbs presently being offered have no schools;

- * according to a report to the Central Islamic Trust concerning a geological assessment of certain stands in Lenasia Extension 8 there is every likelihood of differential ground movement which could cause substantial damage to structures erected on the property;
- * extended family life has been disrupted as relatives no longer live near each other.

Relocation has far-reaching effects on family and community life. But will this particular relocation scheme, with its severe shortcomings for the Indian population, provide any long-term benefit as far as South Africa's critical housing shortage is concerned?

An estimate of the financial costs can possibly provide an answer. (Unfortunately figures quoted are only rough estimates based on newspaper reports, as well as an investigation done on behalf of the Central Business District Association on the feasibility of upgrading Pageview as a residential area for Indians. It was not possible to obtain precise figures from the Department of Community Development or the City Council of Johannesburg.

Costs of relocation include:

Costs of expropriation and demolition	R4 000 000,00
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Cost of building the Oriental Plaza	R18 000 000,00
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Estimated loss on rental for the Plaza for the period 1976 to 1982 at R1 000 000,00 per year	R7 000 000,00
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The cost of the urban renewal scheme for low income whites. 216 houses of 100 square metres at R326 per square metre	R7 041 600,00
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R36 041 600,00

Taking into account the cost of demolition and relocation each of the 'low income' houses will, on completion, have cost R167 000,00 the same as an eight-roomed house in Sandton's 'mink-

and-manure' belt! The anticipated selling price of these new houses is R35 000,00. Therefore the loss on each house (being borne by the taxpayer) is approximately R132 000,00.

Other costs to be included in this calculation are: the cost of court battles between the Save Pageview Association and the Department of Community Development; the loss of interest on all monies expended (including interest on the capital invested for the Oriental Plaza); and the replacement in Lenasia of recreational, educational and health facilities and services required by the Pageview residents. These costs, on a conservative basis, are estimated to be R10 000 000,00.

Thus the essential details of the Pageview story are:

- 1 200 families have been relocated
- alternative housing has been constructed to house them
- 420 houses will have been demolished
- 216 housing units are being built in their place
- the nett loss is 200 housing units
- the total cost exceeds R46 000 000,00.

Was there an alternative?

At the time of the initial expropriations agricultural land in Randburg or in the south of Johannesburg could have been used to establish a township at a cost of approximately R8 000,00 per 1 000 square metre stand. Thus the total

cost of 300 stands would have been:
R2 400 000,00.

The cost of 216 houses the same as those presently being built, even at today's prices, would have been R7 041 600,00

Therefore the total cost of the housing scheme would have been R9 441 600,00

As against the existing costs of R46 041 600,00

A difference of R36 600 000,00

The magnitude of this sum only becomes meaningful when contrasted

with costs for upgrading Pageview by the former residents, had such a choice been available.

An assessment of the facilities and services and existing infrastructure, conducted for the CBD Association, showed that all were adequate to cope with a population of at least 5 000 people, with the exception of electricity which required additional cables and the re-surfacing of roads (which was in any case necessary). The fact that only four houses had been declared slums indicates that upgrading was a feasible alternative. Therefore the costs would have been minimal.

Johannesburg has replaced the pressed ceilings, leaded windows and attractive columns of Pageview with blank uniformity and in the process has created a legacy of bitterness. ●

BROEDERBOND DEFENDED; CORRECTIONAL ADVICE PROVIDED

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 6 Feb 83 p 6

[Article by Willem de Klerk on the Characteristics Ascribed to the Broederbond]

[Text] If it is a seething clique conspiring in secret; if it thinks that its purpose is to create jobs for pals; if it wants to manipulate people, institutions, compuses and governments, then the Broederbond (Brothers League) must be decidedly suppressed; it has no right to exist in the South Africa of today.

This is what Dr Willem de Klerk has written in the February issue of the SUIDER-AFRIKAANSE FORUM. Today RAPPORT is publishing a somewhat abridged rendering of this sensational article.

Some people are presenting the Afrikaner Broederbond (AB) as the power manipulating every throne. For others it is a renewing energy for the entire country.

Why write about the Afrikaner Broederbond? The basic answer to this question is that, as an objective political commentator striving for credibility, I am registering a protest against the one-sided and warped picture being spread about the AB by negative propaganda publicity.

Certainly there is room for criticism; however, smear campaigns must be unmasked.

Within the South African contest the AB is a reality being regarded as a power factor by many people; therefore an argument is to be made in favor of the fact that the people, especially the public which is now involved in the country's economic and political processes, have the right to have a clear picture of the AB.

During 1982 the exposure given to this organization in newspaper reports, whispering campaigns and religious debates went beyond our country. Thus

it is also to be noted that soon enough, in the course of conversations, foreign visitors to South Africa have made inquiries about the role of the AB in the decision making processes of the country's administration.

The popular questions (which betray an allegation) are mostly the following:

What influence and hold does the AB have in government, the political policy and political decisions?

Is the AB a conservative and chauvinistic force promoting the Afrikaners cause at the expense of other peoples? Therefore, is the AB a discriminating factor?

What sort of grasp does the AB have on the Afrikaans churches?

Why a secret organization?

Does the AB manipulate all branches of South African society by "planting" its members in a network of influential positions and then exercise pressure upon them and obtain control over them from a central controlling bureau?

The source on which I base my views about the AB is published material which is accessible to everybody; I also base my views on my own experience through close contacts with members of the AB and participation in the inner working of the organization.

Naturally the ethics of my profession as a political commentator remain unaltered in this article.

Books About the AB

The most comprehensive published documents about the AB are the book by Ivor Wilkins and Hans Strydom: *The Super-Afrikaners* (Jonathan Ball, 1978) and A. N. Pelser's: *Die Afrikaner Broederbond-First 50 Years* (Tafelberg, 1979).

Both of them offer an objective report about the history, viewpoints and functions of the AB. Reservations with respect to both books are justified.

The Super-Afrikaners is written by outspoken opponents of the AB and their sources are intercepted and leaked documents of the organization. These ought to have projected a total picture from "bits and pieces." This has aroused the suspicion that this book is incomplete and prejudiced. The book purports to be revealing journalism with all the sensationalism that goes along with that.

Pelser's book was written at the request of the AB. Suspicion is thus understandable, because it is possible that selected and picked material has its function in the book. Moreover, this book is mainly an historical review and has very little about the here and now of the AB's workings.

The Super-Afrikaners starts out with a foreword which right from the start goes on to arouse suspicions that the AB is ruling South Africa in all conceivable sectors. Ever since Dr Malan prime ministers, cabinets of South Africa, executives of the civil service, the South African Broadcasting Corporation and the big establishments such as the Iron and Steel Corporation, the South African Coal Oil and Gas Corporation, the South African Life Insurance Company and the South African press establishments are members of the AB. The inevitable conclusion is that the AB is the power behind every throne.

A. N. Pelser's book provides a great deal of historical data with emphasis on the fact that there is also a development of ideas within the AB.

I want to begin my commentary with a very strong statement:

I am convinced that the Broederbond must be suppressed decidedly if the following things about it are true: If it is a seething clique conspiring in secrecy; if it thinks that its purpose is the creation of jobs for pals; if it wants to play the part of Mr Almighty and omnipresent-dada [sic] wanting to manipulate people, institutions, churches, campuses, governments and everything under the sun; if it is the Sandhedrin of presumptuous Afrikaners who strike left and right with an athema if the steps determined by are not followed, if it is a morbid ritually segregated group which greatly inflates itself with importance through all sorts of ceremonies...

The AB as an Interest Group

...If All of the above is true, then the AB has no right to exist.

It is an affront and an untenability if 13,000 persons are ruling the country undercover. This is entirely in conflict with the basic rules of democracy. This is dangerous and borders on the possibility of corruption.

But the basic question is: Is this true?

I have sufficient reasons to assert that just the opposite is true on the basis of the following arguments:

The Afrikaner's life and world outlook puts heavy emphasis on the sovereignty and freedom of the individual and of institutions. Such a super-organization serving as an umbrella over other independent bonds of life is entirely and altogether in conflict with Afrikaner philosophy.

The Afrikaner's own nature would never allow it. He is set on being the "boss of his farm." It is just as absurd to have a moderator of the Duth Reformed Church, a prime minister or cabinet members, a newspaper chief, a business man, a rector, a chief educator...or what you will, to be told what to say, to be manipulated, held accountable by a group of men at the helm of the AB. It would be just as absurd for the AB to dare to put its nose in, or demand a say in decision making with respect to other agendas and instances.

The influence of the AB does not lie in its meddling and prescribing, but in the formation and polishing of the thoughts of its members. The AB is a thought culling place where people contribute their talents in thinking through matters of current interest. This is thinking in philosophical terms, factual thinking and research thinking and all the thinking material is also distributed and discussed. The AB is actually a thought scrummage point. Once the results of the thinking work have been collected meetings are then arranged and influence is applied on authorities and powers in society.

The question is whether this sort of thinking and actual influence are wrong.

I would answer: No. Any group is free (and many of them are using this freedom) to think through matters and to present the results of their thinking wherever applicable.

If your thinking results are representative of an influential group, then of course you attain a stipulative power. Business people, professions, interest groups and others are always actively trying to attain consensus among their members and to submit ideas in decision making. As an identifiable group Afrikaners certainly have the same right and the stronger its stipulation, the better it functions. This is a generally valid democratic reality at all times.

Thought Contents

Such a group cannot be begrudged for its organized thinking. However, it must be judged on the contents of its thoughts.

This brings us to the question of what are the thoughts of the AB.

Thoughts are determined by the times. I wish to concede that within a framework of time the AB has been, and still is a child of the times. It is possible to dig up circular letters, speeches and policy statements from any given year which reflect the sentiments and actualities of the time.

The test is whether the AB's thinking is mature with respect to the problems of the times in which we live and my reply on this is a positive one.

With respect to the policy on the coloreds the thinking is that discrimination is untenable; association of peoples in a similar coexistence is necessary; joint responsibility in decision making on matters of common interest is the key to a future order of things, but that this cannot ever take place at the expense of the voice over one's own affairs. Confederation is a useful point of departure for accommodating black co-responsibility in South Africa and separateness and togetherness at all levels can insure South Africa's future.

The AB's point of departure rests on the great democratic principles of political rights, justice and freedom for all. The focus on the affairs of the Afrikaners is in no way an exclusive and sectarian institution of the AB.

Other population groups are not being cheated of their own interests for the sake of Afrikaners. To the contrary the AB recognizes our interdependence as different national groups and that domination of one group over the other must be rejected. We must, much rather, develop ourselves at various levels without threatening each other's identity and freedom.

Methods

In the devolution of these thought-contents there is no mention of pressures, censure, threats or of other usurpation of power.

It is a question of debate, submission and exchange of thoughts, which the entity forming the negotiating partner manages within its own sovereignty and capacities. Wherever there are differences there is agreement to differ without any further pressure group manipulation.

The AB employs the consensus method in which irrecconcilable points are maintained in the event that consensus cannot be reached.

Why employ the confidential method then?

Confidentiality is everywhere whenever important policy matters are discussed: the cabinet and directorate, the university council, the church council, and so on. Things work better this way, and if you set to work like yeast, quietly and without being noticed, then confidentiality is applicable, because the AB is fulfilling a background role.

In part this is tradition and in part strategy, also in part the good privilege and custom of any organization, but as far as I know this is not done for the sake of intrigue or other wicked pressure group techniques.

Yet (and here I am about to say something which is in the mind of some people in the AB) certain actual decisions and views must be revealed by the AB. This would inspire confidence. The high premium on confidentiality is becoming an embarrassment and more openness could restore the AB's image.

Are members of the AB a bunch of favorite individuals, a bunch of reserved individuals? No. They are representatives of the Afrikaners and they cover the entire spectrum; all the professional groups, all income groups, the enlightened and the unchanging conservatives, bases and subordinates.

The AB could increase the number of its members by tens of thousands, because there are enough candidates. However, such an unwieldy body would not be able to move; therefore, those on the outside must trust those on the inside. The list of names in the membership roll, made public by revealing journalism, is a testimonial of self-reliant and independent persons of intelligence and integrity and who will not be in collusion with a sinister sort of mafia movement.

In addition the merits of the AB are that membership does not mean favoritism. This is written in its constitution and statutes and I am not really aware of any worthy individual being held back in favor of a member of the AB.

Naturally the AB is doing other things, especially in the economic area, for the promotion of Afrikaner establishments. What is wrong with that... as long as it does not start economic boycotts and says things against other establishments which have other roots?

Conclusion and Questions

As a political commentator I have tried to draw a profile of the AB in accordance with the sources available to me and in accordance with my own critical insight and standards for my work as a journalist.

I find no grounds for the distorted and sinister image presented of the AB.

I find no reason for the suspicion that the AB is supporting undemocratic procedures in the exercising of its self-imposed objectives.

I find no reason for the suspicion that the AB is exercising power over its members in important positions and thus pull the strings of puppets in politics and in other fields. My experience in this is exactly the opposite. I find no grounds for the assertions that the AB is archaic in its views about the actual state of affairs in South Africa. To the contrary the AB is working on a very modern agenda.

I find no reason for the concern that the AB is racist and chauvinist. Although its delimited terrain of operation is the Afrikaner nation, its concern is with the complexity of South Africa and its basic attitude is that a just arrangement, involving all the other peoples, offers the only honorable solution.

Critical questions are obvious.

The AB could certainly reexamine its veil of confidentiality, because this gives rise to unnecessary bad feelings. A balance between open publicity and confidentiality could be found without leaving itself entirely open.

The AB must be careful not to let its members get involved in intrigues, pettinesses, domination syndrome and manipulative actions. These things are still a real possibility and the AB leadership must be mindful of this.

The AB must counter every appearance of empire building and place a great deal of emphasis on the freedom and competency of every independent individual and institution. Although this is the expressed point of departure the thought of sovereignty within its own circle must work quietly like yeast throughout the movement. This applies to church, politics, education and every other social structure.

As the internal influencer of the Afrikaner corps the AB must always stand the test of making its influence felt realistically, modernly, maturely and balanced in line with the demands of the time. When necessary it must also attest to this openly.

If the AB takes care of being a renewing energy for a small nation with its enormous responsibilities it will then have a creative position for the whole of South Africa.

7964

CSO: 3401/20

SOUTH AFRICA

DE CRESPIGNY DENIES ESPIONAGE IN LETTER TO NEWSPAPER

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Feb 83 p 10

Text Dr A. R. C. de Crespigny of Redzynch Court 7, Addison Road 70, London W. 14 writes as follows:

I have learned that a report about the arrest of Commodore Dieter Gerhard, commander of the Simonstown Naval Base's shipyard, and of his wife was recently published in your newspaper (Espionage Shocker Can Hurt SWAPO - date of report 27 Jan).

I am writing because this report contains the following reference to me: "The discovery of espionage in the Armed Forces is a feather in the cap for the South African intelligence community. Recently this community achieved another breakthrough by the discovery that Dr Anthony de Crespigny, a member of the Constitutional Committee of the Presidential Council, has not altogether been what he pretends to be. Dr de Crespigny fled Capetown very suddenly and went to Britain after being interrogated by the intelligence service."

No Proof

Please allow me to make the following remarks.

1. There is no proof that I have ever worked for any intelligence service and no proof will ever be furnished in this respect.

Shortly after my resignation Dr Denis Worrall telephoned me in London and tried to persuade me to return to South Africa and resume my place in the Presidential Council. He telephoned me from the office of the National Intelligence Service and said that the service would not oppose my being asked to become a member of the council again and to give my consent to that.

It is not necessary to point out that the intelligence service would not have taken this view if it had actually thought that I had been in the service of a foreign intelligence service.

2. You would have a hard time in finding someone in Capetown who knows me personally and thinks that I am a spy. I doubt that even my most spirited opponents at the University of Capetown, Dr Welsh and Dr Schrire, believe this. This is not exactly decisive proof, but it is a proof.

3. Recently one of my articles was published in DIE VADERLAND and I was asked to write another. It is clear that this newspaper, which people could assume has ties with the Security Service, does not regard me as a spy.

4. Since December 1976 I have written an entire series of articles and book chapters on the problems of South African society and politics. Anybody with the necessary perseverance of having read all of my writings would have to agree that the same views are maintained there throughout.

Could anyone seriously believe that I was insincere in my writings in an effort to worm my way to the higher levels of South African politics while at the same time I exposed myself to merciless denunciations at the University of Capetown?

Aside of the inherent improbability of such an idea, how could I have expected to succeed as a monolinguist and somebody who is not even a South African citizen? I did not know that there would ever be a Presidential Council, let alone the possibility that I would be asked to serve in it.

5. I signed the first report of the council's Constitutional Committee and I played an important role in drafting it. I also signed the joint report on local and district government and I wrote one of its chapters. If my former colleagues in the council believed that I was a spy in their midst some of them would have been terribly concerned about this.

If this grievance can be removed authoritatively, so much the better for a body for whom I have a deep respect.

I wish to express my deepest regret for the way in which my departure created embarrassment for the council and led to a grotesque error.

I close by proposing with all respect that you should investigate this matter all over again.

7964

CSO: 3401/17

NEW DIMENSION ADDED TO PASS LAWS

MB021323 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Mar 83 p 8

[Editorial: "Dompas Still Rules"]

[Text] There is tragic irony, but at the same time a logical consistency, in the replies given in parliament by Dr Piet Koornhof and Mr Louis Le Grange to Mrs Helen Suzman on pass law convictions last year. Their replies showed that more than 200,000 people were arrested for these offences last year, an increase of more than 27 percent over the 1981 figure and a startling 90 percent increase on the 1980 figure.

The irony is that this official evidence of a tightening of influx control should have come on the eve of the introduction of legislation to establish the long-heralded tricameral parliament with its promise of the new era of reform. The timing could hardly have been more inauspicious. The pass laws have long symbolised the kernel of racism and apartheid. The rise of arrests under them now seems to justify the cynical observation: "The more things change, the more they stay the same."

But there is an added dimension to the situation. The inclusion of coloured and indians in the "new deal" three-chamber parliament is based on the exclusion of blacks. The pass laws, it should be remembered, are a primary instrument for the exclusion of thousands of blacks from the white-designated cities and the associated white-controlled industrial wealth.

The same pattern of exclusion appears to be contained in the criminal law amendment bill presently before parliament. It will increase maximum penalties for trespassing from a fine of R50, or three months' imprisonment, to R2,000, or two years. The fear has been expressed that it will be used against squatters, particularly those in the western cape. Certainly another weapon has been added to the legal armoury to keep rural-based blacks out of the cities.

But leaving this aside, there is a deeper irony in the rising number of pass law convictions. In 1979 Dr Koornhof, already identified as one of the chief spokesmen of the "new order," told the National Press Club in Washington: "I detest the 'Dompas'...we are in the process of doing away with it." The figures released in parliament, however, show that majority of last year's pass law victims were arrested by administration board officials. They arrested 112,646 blacks against 93,376 by the police.

The administration boards fall under Dr Koornhof.

WHITE RESIDENTIAL AREA REPROCLAIMED FOR INDIANS

MB021317 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by John Battersby, Political Correspondent]

[Excerpt] Cape Town--Part of the white residential area of Mayfair will probably be reproclaimed for indian occupation, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, indicated yesterday.

Mr Kotze said in an official announcement that he had requested the group areas board to launch an investigation into the reproclamation of a section of Mayfair as part of a larger indian group area in central Johannesburg.

The proposed indian residential area will include parts of Fordsburg and Burgerdorp which were proclaimed as an indian group area on 18 February this year in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The area of Mayfair which will be investigated for indian occupation is the south-eastern section, south of the railway line and east of Princess Street.

This area is already predominantly occupied by indians and coloured people although about 200 white families are still residents there.

In his statement Mr Kotze assured white families in the affected area of Mayfair that if it was reproclaimed for indian occupation they would be offered alternative accommodation in the nearby areas of Pageview and Vrededorp, where new houses were currently being built.

The minister gave an assurance that the rest of Mayfair and surrounding white areas would remain white.

He earned, however that the government would act "relentlessly and drastically" against indians and coloured people residing illegally in Johannesburg's white group areas.

CSO: 3400/863

ORLANDO CIVIC ASSOCIATION THREATENS TO SUE SOWETO COUNCIL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by Elliot Tsingwala]

[Text] **ALL SHACKS** demolished by the Soweto Council would have to be rebuilt, said Mr Lekgau Mathabathe, an executive member of the Committee of Ten, at a meeting called by the Orlando Civic Association yesterday.

Addressing about 200 shack dwellers, Mr Mathabathe called on residents to submit their names to the association so that a full list could be handed over to the council. After the rebuilding operation was over the association would sue the Soweto Council, he said.

This follows a ruling by a Supreme Court judge who ordered the Soweto Council to rebuild shacks belonging to two Orlando East women. The judge said the council did not have powers to demolish the structures as it did not have local authority powers.

A number of shacks

have been demolished since the Soweto Council started the operation earlier this month.

Mr Mathabathe also called on residents to reject the community council and ignore the coming elections.

During the meeting a self-confessed police spy "touched" by the plight of the shack people, stood up and confessed to the packed church hall how he had been paid to spy on their meeting. Mr Peter Rojie of Pimville and a personnel officer at OK Bazaar, said he was approached by a Mr van Wyk of the Protea Security Police and asked to spy for the police.

Mr Rojie, a father of four, said he was offered money, a new car and a house if he "cooperated". If he refused to work with them it was indirectly implied to him that a charge of assault against him might be revived. Mr Rojie admitted that he had assaulted a man during the strike and a charge was laid with the police.

"I want to tell the world that I am severing all my ties with the security police and joining the struggle," he said.

The leader of the Committee of Ten, Doctor Nthatho Motlana, called on the Government to give blacks more land. He said the Government was deliberately creating situations like the shack problem.

Dr Motlana said he had once approached giant mining companies who owned land outside Soweto and asked them if they would be willing to sell. Both had agreed but Wrab chairman Mr John Knoetze, turned down the offer and instead recommended that flats be built.

BOILERMAKERS, STEELWORKERS PRESS WAGE DEMANDS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Mar 83 p 10

[Text]

THE SA Boilermakers' Society is to press for wage negotiations this month or April despite a proposal by the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation that talks be postponed until October.

A statement issued yesterday by the society said it could not agree with Seifsa's suggestion that present wage agreements in the engineering industry be extended until the end of 1983, and that talks begin in October for a new agreement to cover the first six months of 1984.

The statement said the society "must insist on the usual negotiations which must begin, as usual, in March or April" and asked branches in the industry to submit proposals for wage negotiations to the organisation's head office as soon as possible.

"The reason for our refusal to accept Seifsa's suggestion is that, for many years now, the negotiations have served only to partially compensate workers for the loss in the value of the rand. As such, any delay in making this adjustment places wage-earners even further in arrears.

"We also believe that in the long term postponing wage negotiations will

not really act as a means of reducing costs.

"If the workers are not to lose out permanently, eventual adjustments will have to be very much higher than those negotiated at present."

The statement said the society was in full agreement with the Minister of Manpower's call to fight inflation, but did not believe a freeze on wages in one industry, without a freeze on prices, would serve any purpose.

"It will only lead to a deterioration in the position of the worker and a further cut-down in the local market. This must also lead to labour unrest — which is a major contributor to inflation — rising prices, increased unemployment and a further recession."

As for the workers themselves, many were already receiving only marginal living wages. Further increases in the prices of commodities like essential foodstuffs would create serious hardships unless offset by wage increases.

Steel Men Back Stand on Wages

THE General Executive of the SA Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union has backed the decision of its management committee not to extend any wage agreements — unless they are accompanied by hard wage-increase negotiations.

Mr Len van Niekerk-Venter, public relations secretary of the 38 000 strong union, said yesterday that the executive had met in Pretoria in the weekend and had decided to accept and back the hard line.

The meeting was attended by 160 delegates from throughout the country, he said.

CSO: 3400/871

IMMEDIATE HIKE IN PRICE OF SUGAR APPROVED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Feb 83 p 2

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Government has approved an immediate 7,5 percent increase in the consumer price of sugar, but turned down a request from the industry for an increase of 14 to 15 percent.

Announcing this in a Press statement in Cape Town yesterday, the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said the consumer could not be expected to assist in solving the problems of the sugar industry by means of large-scale price increases.

He said the industry had requested that the annual adjustment of the sugar price for 1983/84 be considered with due allowance for cost increases, the exceptionally poor export price of sugar and the generally distressful position in which the industry found itself.

"The request, if granted, would have meant that the price of sugar at the retail level would have risen by 14 to 15 percent."

Mr De Villiers said it was not possible to accede to the sugar industry's request in view of the Government's determination to reduce the rate of infla-

tion to a more acceptable level.

"The Government is not unsympathetic towards the serious problems encountered by the industry but the consumer cannot be expected to assist in solving its problems by means of large-scale price increases.

"Consequently, the Government is only prepared to grant an increase which will raise the consumer price of sugar by approximately 7,5 percent with immediate effect."

He said the sugar industry already had loan commitments of R130-million and further substantial loans would have to be negotiated to finance the large deficits.

"The Government is concerned about the extent of the problems of the industry and has decided that no further production quotas can be considered in these circumstances.

"If the international position should improve in time to come and it appears that the industry is not threatened by structural problems quotas can again be considered," Mr De Villiers said. — Sapa.

TANGLED KNOT OF SQUATTER PROBLEM DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 83 p 6

[Article by Francois Krige]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. - Squatters. The word sends shudders through Cape Town, where the past five years have been marked by a tense struggle by those who are there to keep out tens of thousands of Blacks who want to settle there.

Driven by starvation, unemployment and hopelessness in the Transkei, Ciskei and the Eastern Cape, the Blacks of those areas have been flocking to the Western Cape for the past 40 years.

The townships on the outskirts of Cape Town where they were housed were never adequate, but it was only in 1975 that homeless Blacks began putting up makeshift shacks in the bush at Modderdam Road, about 20 km from the shadow of Table Mountain.

Less than three years later the tin-and-plastic shacks housed 20 000 people and the shanty town known as Crossroads had made international news — and probably created more world attention than the Mother City had had in three centuries.

Then bulldozers moved in. The abodes of Section Ten "illegal" squatters were levelled to the ground. Teargas was fired, bullets claimed lives and tears and prayer meetings became common in the sandy hills on the outskirts of the northern suburbs.

Relaxed

In April 1979 Dr Piet Koorn-

hof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, stepped in and a "new deal" was announced.

A new Crossroads (Phase One) costing R15-million would be built and the Urban Areas Act would be relaxed to allow most of the 20 000 to remain in the Cape.

A total of 1 731 houses was completed at the end of last year. As soon as money is available a start will be made with Phase Two and another 1 269 houses will be built.

But this caused another problem. Some of the Blacks were legalised, but this left a new group, the so-called bush people, who had nowhere to go except to their homelands — where, they claimed, they could not make a living.

In August 1981 Dr Koornhof announced another "reprieve".

Those bush people who were employed would be granted legal status while others would be offered jobs elsewhere in the country.

Temporary

But attempts to repatriate "illegals" were not very successful and 13 694 pass raid arrests were made in 1981.

In March 1982, 57 bush people started a fast in St George's Cathedral, Cape Town. Nearly a month later the 54 remaining called off the fast after a meeting with Dr Koornhof and a new "reprieve" was given.

Nine hundred bush people — cathedral and sand dune squatters — were granted temporary residence. When their permits expired in September it was announced that they should re-apply and all cases would be considered on merit. Those barred would be settled with their families outside the Cape and given jobs.

At present there are an estimated 2 500 "illegals" trying to confirm their legal status.

Now the "KTC" squatter camp has been in the news.

One week there were six shacks there. Two days later there were 31 and after another two days there were 120.

A week later 600 makeshift dwellings on ground set aside for "Phase Two" development were flattened by Administration Board officials.

Enforcement

The Government view of the situation has now been outlined in detail in a statement released by the Department of Co-operation and Development, which is responsible for administering Black affairs.

The statement says the authorities are aware that handling the squatter problem in the Peninsula requires more than the "unrelenting enforcement of laws, rules and regulations."

The department says: "It is appreciated that this problem has its roots in the present socio-economic and demographic realities."

Part of the background to the situation is that the number of Black people in the Cape Peninsula has increased from 85 512 in 1961 to 187 216 in 1981.

The rate of increase averaged 3,9 percent a year, compared to 3,3 percent for Coloured people and 2,3 percent for Whites.

A natural growth in the existing Black population of 2,7 percent a year would push the area's permanent Black population to 352 700 by the year 2010. If the present rate of increase — natural growth plus the influx of new people — was maintained, the figure would be about 500 000.

Realities

Housing 500 000 people would necessitate finding 3 600 extra

hectares of land if massive squatting was to be prevented.

The authorities' view is that in the short term the problem can be handled reasonably successfully.

But they say that in the long term, proper account should be taken of prevailing and expected economic realities in the Western Cape.

Between 1968 and 1980 the Eastern and Western Cape had the lowest growth rate of all South Africa's regions — 2,4 percent in the Eastern Cape and 2,57 percent in the Western Cape. The country's average was 4,08 percent.

The Peninsula's average annual growth rate of 1,56 percent compares unfavourably with that of the rest of the country. The authorities say that as a result of this the Western Cape's contribution to the country's production capacity is decreasing and not enough jobs are being created to meet the needs of uncontrolled numbers of new Black arrivals.

Unemployment

They add that the influx of Black people from the Eastern Cape, Transkei and Ciskei is causing unemployment among those permanently resident in the Peninsula.

It is estimated that there are about 34 000 illegally employed Black people in the Peninsula, while about 6 500 permanent residents are out of work.

"Illegal" workers, who are willing to work for lower wages, have a depressive effect upon Black wages, the authorities say.

They say that the question therefore arises whether responsible authorities dare allow those who act illegally to disrupt the pattern of life, work opportunities and standards of living of permanently settled people.

In terms of agreements between South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei, citizens of the States concerned must have permission from authorised officers to be and remain in each other's territories.

Ignored

But the authorities say these inter-State agreements are largely ignored by large numbers of Transkeians and Ciskeians.

The Department of Co-operation and Development said in its statement: "The authorities . . . are . . . conscious that they are obliged to promote the interests of all — not only those of squatters and 'illegals' — by, among other things, ensuring that the survival of the permanently settled groups is vouchsafed.

"In order to deal with this involved question as humanely as possible in the short term and to ensure the situation does not further deteriorate, it has become necessary to:

- Ensure more effective control in regard to the influx of Black people to this area, which in the light of circumstances cannot provide them with employment, facilities and housing; and

- Repatriate those who ignore international agreements and through other illegal actions disrupt the way of life of the settled people in the area."

Imperative

The department added:

"The authorities concerned . . . fully realise that the foregoing actions do not provide a permanent solution in the long

term . . . but . . . for the present, in the light of the existing realities, these actions are imperative."

The department said the long-term solution was to be found in the stimulation of economic growth and jobs in these areas.

"Accordingly, high priority is being given to development in the Eastern Cape in accordance with the new regional incentives as announced at the Good Hope summit."

The "squatter problem" was not unique to South Africa, the department said.

"It is in fact a South African version of a problem that is being experienced in many other countries and in all Third World countries.

"Just as all other countries are instituting measures to control squatter conditions and the development of such problems in the larger metropolitan areas, South Africa is also doing everything in its power . . . to handle the problem — in the short term, in the best interests of all and as humanely as possible, and, in the long term, to satisfactorily solve the problem."

CSO: 3400/865

ARMSCOR 'SURPRISED' AT ARMS DEAL ALLEGATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Feb 83 p 4

[Article by Chris Steyn]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's arms procurement and manufacturing company, Armscor, yesterday expressed "surprise" at reports that it had played a key role in illegal weapons supply to South Africa by communist Bulgaria.

A spokesman for Armscor said he was "totally unaware" of millions of rands worth of guns, ammunition and landmines which were allegedly supplied to South Africa by Bulgaria.

Armscor was reacting to a report in the London Sunday Times alleging that a bogus London company played a pivotal role in the secret operation. It said an "astonishing fact" about the black-market trade was that the arms were for Black guerrillas fighting Government forces in Angola.

"The case exposes what has long been a fact of life in the under-the-counter

arms bazaars: That political ideologies are no obstacle if there is enough ready cash," the paper commented.

According to the report, details of the Bulgarian deal would be revealed in a Copenhagen court later this year when two directors of a Danish freight firm face charges of illicit arms trading in defiance of the United Nations embargo against South Africa.

Danish detectives were said to have spent more than two years trying to unravel what they described as a "spider's web" of intrigue.

According to the report, the man behind the deal was German-born arms dealer, Mr Peter Oscar Mulack, now living in Florida, USA.

He allegedly shipped the arms through a non-existent company called Yuco Properties giving an address in south London.

"Danish police were

told that Mulack set up Yuco Properties as a front company to buy arms after Armscor had given him a shopping list of mines, guns and grenades for use in Angola," said the report.

A spokesman for Armscor said he was astonished that the company's name was even mentioned in the report.

"I am totally unaware of this secret operation," he said.

The arms dealer allegedly made contact with Mr Ivan Schlawkoff, director-general of Bulgarian television, and son-in-law of Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov, and a respected politburo member.

"It was Schlawkoff who arranged the Bulgarian supply of, among other weapons, thousands of Russia's famed AK 47 assault rifles," the report said.

MASSIVE TRANSFER OF WEALTH TO NON-WHITES REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 83 p 4

[Text]

THERE had been a massive transfer of wealth from Whites to non-Whites during the 1970s, Mr George Bartlett (NRP, Amanzimtoti) said yesterday.

He moved a Private Member's motion condemning what he termed the "failure of the Government to control inflation with its crippling effect on family budgets and standards of living".

He quoted statistics for the period 1970-79 to show that the real earnings of Whites, as a whole, had steadily declined by 1,3 percent while there had been a remarkable growth in Coloured, Asian and particularly Black earnings.

"This means there has been a massive transfer of wealth from the Whites to the Blacks," Mr Bartlett said.

Move upward

Coloureds' earnings had gone up by 10,9 percent, that of Asians by 38,3 and of Blacks 52 percent.

Many Blacks in Natal had, in early 1970, earned below the poverty datum line and this had caused persistent labour unrest. The result was an upward adjustment of wages but

there had been no commensurate rise in productivity.

Money being paid into these wage increases had caused the start of the now rampant inflationary spiral.

Another contributor had been the Government's long-standing policy of minimum Black education and its refusal to train Black workers. This had resulted in low productivity and further fanned inflation.

Comparison

Mr Bartlett criticised the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, for quoting statistics and drawing comparisons between South Africa and countries such as Mexico, Brazil and Argentina.

"The New Republic Party does not look at South Africa as a Third World country," he said.

Although a large proportion of its population lived under such circumstances — on tribal subsistence type farming — "our people subscribe to values and standards to be found in Europe and the United States of America rather than in Africa or South America.

"We must judge our performance against

other industrialised nations and we must not justify our failures by comparing, as the Minister (of Finance) did yesterday, our inflation rate to that of Brazil.

"We must judge our economic performance against the values and standards we set for ourselves," Mr Bartlett said.

The standard of living of White South Africans had declined through the 1970s until the 1980/81 gold windfall.

In 1982, however, the country had been faced with rising inflation and unemployment and increasing numbers of bankruptcies, eradicating the gains of 1980/81.

"We cannot achieve real growth with a high rate of inflation and we must achieve a five per cent real growth rate to provide a better living for all South Africa's non-White people.

"Inflation is our economy's No 1 enemy and if the Government does not get on top of it, South Africa is in danger of slipping back," Mr Bartlett said.

Hand-in-hand

Mr J W H Meiring (NP, Paarl) said that to blame the current high rate of inflation on the Government alone was unfair. Individuals, as well as the

private sector, also played a role. "We must have a strong and sound economy in South Africa and in this respect inflation is our biggest enemy."

Prosperity in South Africa would continue to go hand-in-hand with inflation because of the high percentage of unskilled labour.

"But the Government is busy creating a psychological climate to break the stranglehold of inflation."

Mr Meiring said South Africa would never have a fully free economy. It would always be a mixed one because of the combination within the country of First and Third World cultures.

But, if the private sector did not play its part in the fight against inflation, the Republic would have problems.

Money supply

There should be a higher concentration on increased productivity by all sections of the population and 1983 should be regarded by everybody as the anti-inflation year.

Mr A Savage (PFP, Walmer) said the Government could not ignore its responsibility for the high inflation rate.

"At a time when the Government should have

controlled the money supply, it let it get out of hand and this boosted inflation.

"The Government is prepared to accept a high rate of inflation as a result of its policies."

The wealth of South Africa was getting into the hands of a relatively small number of people, said Mr D W Watterson (NRP, Umbilo).

Large organisations were swallowing up smaller businesses, such as butcheries and particularly liquor outlets. So huge were their profits that they had to mop up their liquidity by buying into other enterprises only to threaten even more small businesses.

"This leads to inflation because there simply is no competition," Mr Watterson said.

Luxuries

Although the Government was a major contributor to inflation, he had to lay some blame with the public as well. Too many people today viewed it as their right to start off where their parents ended up and, for instance, insisted that their homes had double bathrooms, double garages and a pool.

"These are unnecessary luxuries and chase up inflation," he said.

HSRC PREDICTS HUGE POPULATION GROWTH IN TRANSVAAL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Feb 83 p 3M

[Article by Sue Leeman]

[Text]

More than three-quarters of the Transvaal's population in the year 2050 — estimated at around 15 million — will be concentrated in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex.

This is one of the findings of a recent Human Sciences Research Council study into population growth and shifts in the coming decades.

The report predicts that by 2050, 12 million people will have to be supported by the PWV's infrastructure. At present the province's total population is less than 8 million.

"The practical consequences of this concentration of people in a single metropolitan complex are overwhelmingly negative and means of counteracting these trends will simply have to be found," comments the report.

The researchers found that while South Africa's urban population had steadily increased over the years and was ex-

pected to soar from 1980's figure of 14,3 million to more than 35 million in the year 2050, there was a "total lack of empirical research on effective steps to counteract this trend."

The report questions whether the Government's latest strategy of regional development is therefore not just another "hit-and-miss" attempt at least "in its aim of absorbing migration to the metropolitan areas."

A positive step, according to the report, would be the intensive development of local growth points and the establishment of an advisory organisation to advise on development strategies.

While the urbanisation of whites, coloureds and Indians levelled off around 1980, the stream of blacks to the country's urban areas continued to increase. By the year 2000, the report predicts, 80 percent of all urban dwellers will be black.

The annual growth of

the black population will be between 1,5 percent and 2,3 percent — far in excess of that of whites (0,7 percent), coloureds (one percent), and Indians (0,9 percent).

The Transvaal is expected to show the greatest increase in black population, with the number of black residents rising from 5,2 million in 1980 to a projected 10,4 million by the year 2050.

Population growth in the national states will be "exceptionally high" between now and 2050. In QwaQwa, the fastest growing homeland, the annual growth rate is expected to top three percent and the population of the small country is expected to soar from 155 000 in 1980 to more than 1 million by the year 2050.

Economic development in the national states, the report concludes, will therefore have to enjoy top priority if the needs of these burgeoning populations are to be met.

NEWSPAPER EXAMINES TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA, ELECTIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Feb 83 p 11M

[Text]

PERTH — Australian exporters, who have seen their trade with South Africa grow 67 percent in the last 10 years to a record R157 million in 1981-82, are watching nervously the lead-up to the Australian general election on March 5.

The Labour Party — under its new leader, former president of the powerful Australian Council of Trade Unions Mr Rob Hawke — is ahead of the Malcolm Fraser Liberal Government in the opinion polls.

Labour needs to win 11 seats now held by Liberals to gain office. Of these, six need a swing of one percent or two percent to come Labour's way.

Under Mr Hawke the Labour Party is seen to have its best chance of winning an election since its last victory in 1972.

At that time Mr Hawke was president of the Council of Trade Unions, which has been responsible for boycotts of South African goods and airline services.

Exporters fear this trend will be increased greatly if the Labour Party wins.

While the Liberal leader, Mr Malcolm Fraser, opposes apartheid, he has never called for a trade embargo, except to stop Quantas flying to South Africa.

It is being predicted that Mr Hawke would be much more militant. Exporters are closing ranks and keeping quiet about what they export to South Africa.

Union spokesmen have criticised Australian firms for importing from South Africa, saying this is unfair competition because goods are produced much more cheaply in South Africa than in Australia. Steel imports, which exceeded R6,5 million, have come in for special criticism.

Figures supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics show that exports to South Africa are limited.

Their approximate values were:

- Prawns and shrimps — R1,2 million.
- Coppermatte, cement or precipitated copper — R3,2 million.
- Lubricating oils from bituminous materials — R1,5 million.
- Inedible beef and mutton tallow — R7,5 million.
- Wheat gluten — R1,2 million.
- Motor vehicle accessories — R5,1 million.

It is estimated that West Australian exports to South Africa were worth R36,8 million in the 1981-82 trade year. Much of the credit for this goes to the trade mission organised by the Perth Chamber of Commerce last year:

Aussie exports to RSA	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	R85 million	R121 million	R132 million
Aussie imports from RSA			
	R96,3 million	R100,7 million	R88 million

There has been an increase of more than 40 percent in the value of exports from 1979-80 to 1981-82.

OVERCROWDING OF RESETTLEMENT CAMPS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Feb 83 p 7

[MP Errol Moorcroft interviewed by Peter Sullivan]

[Text]

"These farms had lush grass. They're in what we call the sweetveld, you know. Ag, man, it was waist-high on some of them — beautiful, beautiful."

Errol Moorcroft shakes his head.

"It's not only the human tragedy, you see, it is the blatant devastation of good agricultural land."

He is talking about resettlement camps like Oxton, Zwelindenga, Thornhill and Sada.

"If you look at Oxton now, it is right in the middle of a plain. Nothing around. You see this shimmering haze in the middle rising off the corrugated iron. There is nothing for them to do, nowhere to go."

He is talking about the Government's policy of dumping people into places where no structure exists, far from jobs, food, even decent water.

"You can call it dumping — I know it is an emotive word — but these people were literally dumped, and I mean dumped. I saw them being dumped in the veld with their few sheep and things."

"Years after being dumped at Zwelindenga they were still drawing water from a sheep trough. I can take you and show it to you. Unless you know where to look for these places you can't find them. It is only because I'm familiar with the area (the farms at Adelaide) and drive around there a lot that I saw these camps grow from the ground up."

He explains how beautiful the veld looked until the bulldozers moved in. His farmer features twist into some sort of pain. He explains that the Sweetveld is prime grazing land. It has to be treated with kid gloves because the growth is not a dense weave at the ground, but sparse from little rain.

It lies in the rainshadow of the Katberg, and the grasses grow lushly when treated well. There were probably 12 farms there supporting 12 white families who carefully protected it from overgrazing. Now there are 50 000 black people.

They were transported there by the South African authorities in large removal trucks, and only 6 000 or 7 000 were expected to arrive.

What eventually happened was that there were five times the number of people the Government expected, and with them came cattle — more cattle than there had been sheep before.

"Now the sheep to cattle ratio is one to six, but they also brought their sheep and goats. I'd estimate overstocking conservatively at 10 times what the land can take."

"When you cut a tuft off, it dies. If the people all left now and the whole cycle of pioneer grasses and so on started again, with optimal rain it would take 10 to 15 years to get back to scratch."

But there is no way the people

are going to leave. Their stock has died and they are starving, but there is nowhere for them to go.

The resettlement camps are up to 20 km from Wittlesea, which has only a post office, police station and two or three trading stores. Wittlesea's claim to fame is that it is on a tarred road to Queenstown — 40 km away.

Infant mortality in the camps is high, although clinics have now been provided. Nobody is willing to say how effective they are.

But the real Machiavellian evil behind it all is that the South African government dumps the people on this land, knowing it plans to cede this land to Ciskei authorities, and can then turn around innocently and say, with hands washed: "It is not our problem."

"This Government rids itself of thousands of blacks from so-called white South Africa's population statistics, and when the atrocious living conditions are pointed out to them, they say it is Ciskei's problem," Mr Moorcroft said.

What prompted his anger

and the interview was a Bill before Parliament called: "Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill."

This gives (among other land) some highly productive pineapple land in the Kidd's Beach/Chalumna River area near East London to the people who are being moved off Mooiplaats.

"So they are going to move in tens of thousands of people to devastate the pineapple farms, yet two pineapple factories in East London have closed their doors.

"And it is all being done for political reasons. So far, throughout the country, they have moved an estimated 3 million people."

Finally Mr Moorcroft says: "If you really want some trouble, wait until they move the people from the Mgwali area north of Stutterheim. These are black people with their roots deep in that part of the world and in the community, and their land has never been owned by whites in all of history. Now, suddenly that area is set aside for white farms. Incredible."

EDENVALE MP RAPS 'CITIZEN,' PERSKOR TAKEOVER

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Feb 83 p 9

[Extracts from speech by MPC Joel Mervis at Transvaal Provincial Council:
"The Festering Sore that Killed Three Papers"]

[Text]

DIE TRANSVALER, morning daily and official organ of the National Party, is dead; and it is the Nationalists themselves who signed its death warrant. They did this when they gave the Citizen newspaper to Perskor at the end of 1978.

It is true that the newspaper Beeld contributed substantially to the downfall of the Transvaler, but the Transvaler's doom was sealed by the Nationalist Government when the Government flouted moral and ethical considerations in its greed for political gain.

I do not say these things because I am being wise after the event, or because I have the benefit of hindsight.

Four years ago, almost to the day — on February 20 1979, speaking in the Transvaal Provincial Council — I warned the Government that, by handing the Citizen to Perskor, the Government was guilty of scandalous conduct that would result in incalculable harm.

That warning has come true.

It was well known at the time that the Citizen had been conceived, born and nurtured in a morass of corruption, fraud, lies and deceit and at a cost of R32-million to the taxpayers.

Ordinary common sense suggested that, after such a debacle, the best thing to do was to bury the Citizen and in that way at least help to blot out the memory of this infamous fraud.

But the prospects of political gain were so tempting that the Government decided to flout moral and ethical norms.

It kept the Citizen alive and handed it to Perskor.

I pointed out, in February 1979, that the handover of the Citizen — which was being done brazenly and openly by the Nationalist Party — "was as scandalous and disgraceful" as the events surrounding the corrupt launching of the Citizen itself.

And then I used these words: "I will give honourable members good warning in this matter ... As long as Perskor continues to

publish the Citizen the scandal will not go away.

"The Citizen is like a running, festering sore. It will be a perpetual reminder of the wickedness and of the evil committed by men who were closely linked with it."

Nor was I alone in warning of the danger of keeping the Citizen alive.

On December 12 1979, Die Beeld commented on the Government's action with these words: "The transfer of the Citizen to Perskor cannot be justified on moral grounds."

"A paper born in sin, which in its short life of two years has lived in a cloud of lies, is not well placed to play a meaningful role as a newspaper."

"The Citizen should have been allowed mercifully to disappear from the scene. The Nationalist Party cannot be served by a retrospective lie."

Mr Colin Eglin, at the time leader of the PFP, said: "The only honourable thing to do is to close down the Citizen."

"It is the only way to remove the blot on the Government's record and to erase the memory of this saga of corruption, fraud and deception."

The Government, eager for yet more political power, saw the Citizen as a heaven-sent gift.

For 50 years the National Party had tried, sporadically, to launch an English-language paper ... and every attempt had failed. Now, at last, a wonderful chance presented itself.

At a cost of R32-million (admittedly taxpayers money which had been squandered corruptly) the paper still actually survived.

When would such an opportunity arise again? The chance was too good to miss. The Citizen was handed over to Perskor.

It did not seem to occur to the Government that its conduct could, in principle, be compared to that of someone handing over stolen goods as a gift to a friend.

Of course, it is not only the morning daily Transvaler that is destroyed.

Two Pretoria newspapers, Oggendblad and Hoofstad, are also dead; and Die Transvaler

will now emerge in a minor role as an afternoon paper published in Pretoria.

In effect, the face of the Press in South Africa — and in the Transvaal in particular — has undergone a radical change.

The slaughter of three newspapers in one week constitutes a revolution in the affairs of the Press and in the political life of the country.

I would now like to look in more detail at the Beeld-Transvaler clash (on which the Citizen episode is superimposed) for a more precise picture of events.

In 1974, Nasionale Pers, a Cape-based company, launched Beeld in Johannesburg as a morning daily in direct competition with Die Transvaler.

This was the second venture by Nasionale Pers. In 1965 it launched Sunday Beeld, in direct competition with Perskor's Dagbreek. Within five years, Sunday Beeld put Dagbreek out of business, the two papers merged and then re-surfaced under the name of Rapport.

When the daily Beeld arrived in 1974, Dagbreek's unhappy experience had not been forgotten. The alarm signals went up.

Die Transvaler, ever since its launching in the Thirties with Dr Verwoerd as its first Editor, had not been so much a newspaper as a propaganda organ of the National Party.

It was because Dagbreek had been primarily a propaganda medium that Dagbreek had bitten the dust.

With the arrival of the daily Beeld, the Transvaler discarded the mantle of propaganda.

It was revolutionised, revamped and revitalised. With the appointment of Dr Wimpie de Klerk as editor, and with the recruitment of men with professional expertise and know-how, the Transvaler — for the first time in its history — became a good, genuine, authentic newspaper.

There is little doubt in my mind that the Transvaler at that stage was well-equipped editorially to meet Beeld's challenge.

If the Transvaler suffered any disadvantage it was that, at managerial level, the Nasionale Pers was streets ahead of Perskor.

But as a newspaper, the Transvaler was well-equipped to hold its own against Beeld.

And then, while Beeld and Transvaler were locked in battle, came the blockbuster.

This brings us to the point where we can discover why Perskor's takeover of the Citizen was in effect the Transvaler's death warrant.

The story is a remarkable one; and all the circumstances, taken together, must be unparalleled in the history of newspapers.

In the first place, after the Citizen was taken over by Perskor, it continued to lose

millions of rands every year. This placed an enormous financial burden on Perskor.

One cannot doubt that if the millions Perskor wasted on the Citizen had been devoted instead to the Transvaler, the Transvaler's position would have been greatly strengthened in its fight with Beeld.

But that was the least of it.

When the National Government handed over the Citizen to Perskor, it knew all about the corruption and fraud carried out by the Department of Information.

Hardly less important, the Government also knew that the Citizen, in its short lifetime, had itself been corrupt, quite independently of the Department of Information.

During 1978, before the Information scandal had been discovered, the Citizen had itself carried out a massive circulation fraud.

For days on end it printed each day 30 000 copies of the paper over and above the number that it hoped to sell.

The 30 000 copies were taken away by truck, dumped and destroyed. The paper then claimed that these destroyed copies were part of its paid circulation.

The Government, as I have indicated, knew all about that particular piece of corruption as well. It was a fraud on advertisers and also on newspaper competitors.

But, knowing all that, the Government persisted in putting the Citizen into the same stable as the Transvaler, which was the Nationalist Party's flagship and its official organ.

This was done at a time when the Transvaler was fighting a battle to the death with Beeld.

With the Citizen's corrosive influence now brought right into Perskor, can one really be surprised at the sequel?

Soon after the takeover by Perskor, the Citizen — for the second time — falsified its circulation figures.

And the Transvaler and Vaderland, for the first time in their history, also falsified their circulation figures.

That was the fateful stroke. The effects were devastating ... and that is why the morning Transvaler, Oggenblad and Hoofstad are dead.

The explanation is plain enough. Because of the falsification of the Transvaler's circulation figures, Perskor exposed itself to a claim from Beeld of more than R10-million rands in damages, plus the threat of prosecution. Perskor was forced to capitulate, with the grim results which we all know now.

Three papers have died.

The warning of February 1979 still stands.

As long as the Citizen continues to be published, its curse will be upon all those associated with it.

The smell of corruption will not fade away.

MINERALS BUREAU RELEASES FORECAST OF 1982-1983 EXPORTS

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 4 Feb 83 pp 10-11

[Article: "A Detailed Forecast of South Africa's Mineral Exports for 1982 and 1983--Minerals Bureau"]

[Text]

The estimate for South Africa's major non-gold mineral exports for 1982 and the forecast for 1983 is:

Platinum group metals

The value of exports in 1982 is expected to fall by more than 25 per cent compared with 1981. However, a better balance between supply and demand next year — resulting from production cuts and general improvement in demand — should lead to higher prices and sales. A rise in value of 22,6 per cent has been forecast for 1983.

Diamonds

Following the massive fall in sales revenue during 1981 — attributable largely to lower average prices — a further decline of nearly 6 per cent is expected for 1982. However, the bureau forecasts a 12,5 per cent rise in the value of diamond exports in 1983 on the basis of an anticipated improvement in demand due to the prospect of an at least limited economic recovery.

Silver

Exports of silver are projected to fall to 250 tons in 1982 as the result of the expected decline in lead production and exports from Black Mountain. This decline in silver exports together with a lower average price is expected to result in fall in revenue of 27,9 per cent — to R48 million.

As lead exports are expected to remain virtually unchanged in 1983 and there will only be a small increase in gold production, which provides the other major source of silver, no change in export mass is forecast. However, the higher average price expected would result in an increase in revenue of 12,5 per cent — to R54 million.

Coal

The tonnage of coal exported in 1982 is expected to decline to 28 million, or by 6,3 per cent, compared with 1981, as a result of the weak market for coal, especially in Europe. The decline in South Africa's sales, particularly of steam coal, will be small, however, compared to that of other exporters, says the bureau. South Africa is likely to improve its relative position in world steam coal trade as a result of its low cost, plus efficient production and transportation.

**PROJECTED
PERCENTAGE CHANGES
IN EXPORT VALUES,
1982/1, 1983/2 and
1983/1**

Real annual growth, assuming inflation of 15% for 1982 and 13% for 1983 and gold prices of US\$370/oz at \$0,935/R for 1982 and US\$450/oz at \$0,95/R for 1983

(Source: Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Minerals Bureau)

Although world coal demand is not expected to improve significantly, the volume of South African exports is forecast to rise by 14,3 per cent to 32 millions tons in 1983 and revenue by 14,3 per cent to R1 344 million.

Uranium

South African producers have been shielded to a large degree from the effects of depressed world demand and spot market prices by long-term contracts and the favourable rand/US\$ exchange rate. As a result, revenue from exports of uranium oxide in 1982 is expected to show a significant increase in rand terms.

despite a small drop in tonnage. In 1983 a marginal decline in both tonnage and value is anticipated.

Iron Ore

The bureau forecasts a 12,5 per cent decrease in the volume of iron ore exports in 1982 because of the world steel industry recession and fierce competition from other iron ore producers. However, the combined effects of a rise in rand prices and, more particularly, the rand/US\$ exchange rate, make an increase in earnings of over 5 per cent to R228 million possible.

An expected improvement in world steel demand in 1983 leading to a rise in iron ore exports, together with a further rise in prices is expected to bring a substantial increase in earnings — forecast to rise by 35 per cent to R308 million.

Manganese Ore

Because it enjoys more competitive advantages as an exporter of manganese ore than it does vis-a-vis iron ore, South Africa will have been able to maintain its export tonnage in 1982 at a projected annual level slightly above that of 1981, despite the depressed world steel market, forecasts the bureau. Based on a substantial increase in average prices during the first six months of this year, the value of exports is expected to increase by nearly 25 per cent in 1982.

The anticipated improvement in world steel demand in 1983 should lead to an increase in South Africa's exports of manganese ore, which together with a further improvement in prices, should result in earnings rising by 25 per cent to R180 million.

Chrome Ore

Exports of chrome ore are expected to decline by nearly 15 per cent in 1982, but a rise in the average rand price should limit the fall in earnings to less than 2 per cent. This decline reflects the general recessionary conditions and, in particular, the slump in the consumption of chemical grade ore.

The bureau anticipates that the recovery in the world economy expected during 1983 will restore the level of exports to the 1981 level and also permit a further increase in prices. This would result in a rise in revenue of nearly 40 per cent to R72 million.

Processed Minerals

The total export value of processed mineral commodities, most important of which are ferro-chrome and ferro-manganese, is forecast at R634,8 million for 1982. The bureau expects this to rise by a hefty R176 million (27,8 per cent) to R811,5 million in 1983. The size of this

figure emphasises the growing importance to the country of the minerals processing industry in general and the ferro-alloy industry in particular.

Copper

Export mass and earnings are projected to decline by 7,6 per cent and 5,5 per cent, respectively, this year. The projected fall in exports — comprising concentrates, blister and refined metal — is mainly due to the growth in local demand.

A further small decline in export mass is forecast for next year but as international prices are expected to rise, the value should improve by some 12 per cent to R141 million.

Nickel

World nickel demand in the first half of 1982 fell below the already depressed levels of 1981 and prices dropped even further.

South African nickel is a by-product of platinum and is exported in the form of matte and metal. Production has declined in 1982 in line with the reduction in platinum output. Average prices are also lower because, as nickel is not a primary product, South African producers are able to lower their prices in order to dispose of their total output. Thus, export mass is expected to fall by about 20,0 per cent in 1982 and export value by 26,2 per cent to R42,5 million.

An increase in export mass of 6,8 per cent is forecast for 1983 due to the anticipated increase in platinum production; the increase in mass plus a slight improvement in price, results in a forecast value of R46 million, 8,3 per cent above the 1982 figure.

Tin

Exports of concentrates and metal are projected to increase by a third in 1982, but the expected export value of R21,8 million represents an increase of more than 50 per cent relative to 1981. The increase in export mass resulted from higher production and lower domestic sales. Higher prices on the London Metal Exchange contributed to the rise in export value.

No change is forecast in export mass in 1983, but due to the predicted rise in price, the value should increase by nearly 20 per cent to R26,2 million.

Lead concentrates

World demand for lead remains weak and as a result export mass of concentrates is likely to decline by some 13 per cent in 1982 to 121 000 tons. In 1983 a further marginal decline is

forecast, to 120 000 tons.

The value is expected to decline by nearly 25 per cent in 1982 to R48,4 million, but should rise in 1983 to R54 million due to an expected rise in the average price.

Zinc concentrates

Export tonnage of concentrates is expected to increase by more than 40 per cent in 1982, with the corresponding value rising by over 100 per cent. In 1983, however, a sharp decline in both mass and value is anticipated due to higher local demand.

Asbestos

Revenue from exports of all types and grades of asbestos fibre is expected to increase in 1982 by 5,5 per cent to about R101,5 million despite a decline of nearly 15 per cent in the tonnage exported. The drop in tonnage will be attributable to the continuing depressed demand for fibres throughout the industrialised countries

as well as the ongoing campaign to discourage the use of asbestos for health reasons.

Consumption of asbestos by developing countries is expected to increase during 1983 resulting in a moderate increase, both in volume and in revenue earned.

Fluorspar

Depressed world demand for fluorspar is expected to continue throughout 1982 and South Africa's exports are projected to fall by 31,0 per cent in volume (to 280 000 tons). Due to a marginally higher average price the decline in export value should not be as large as the decline in the mass; value is expected to fall by 25,7 per cent to R33,6 million in 1982.

Reserve and grade constraints together with higher mining and beneficiation costs in most of the Western countries producing fluorspar should be to the advantage of South African producers in 1983. Export tonnage is according-

ly forecast to rise by nearly 34 per cent and revenue by 45,1 per cent.

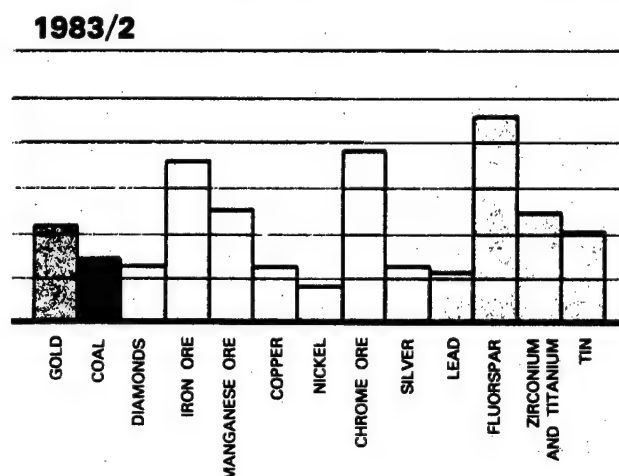
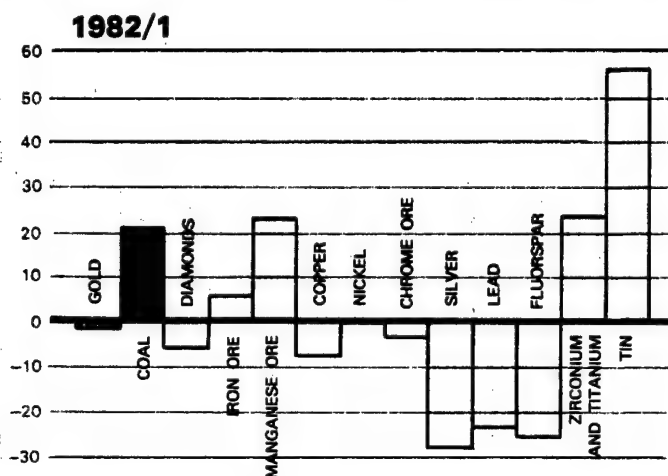
Zirconium and titanium

Earnings from exports of zirconium and titanium minerals are projected to increase from R23,8 million in 1981 to R29,4 million in 1982, a rise of 23,3 per cent. Improved demand, combined with higher prices assisted by the weakening of the rand against the US\$ will be the main reasons for the improvement.

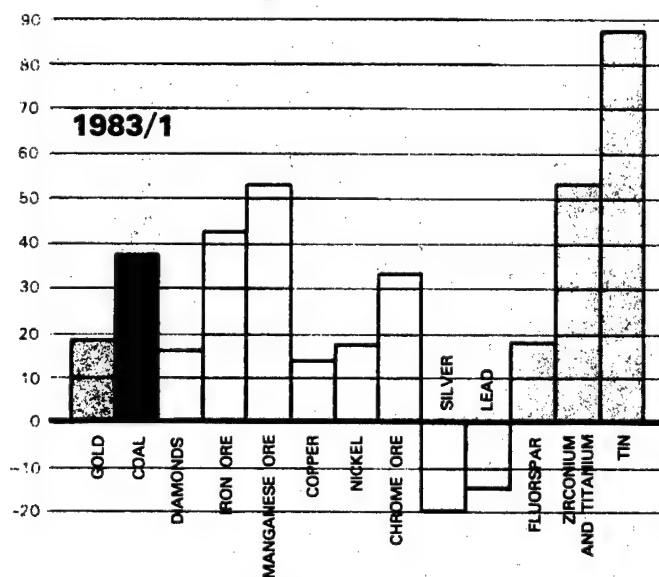
An anticipated decrease in world supply and escalating working costs during 1983 are likely to result in higher prices on the world market which, coupled with improved local output, should see export volume increase by 16 per cent and export earnings by almost 25 per cent to R26,5 million.

Antimony concentrates

A decline in export earnings in 1982 is projected, due to weak overseas markets. A moderate improvement is expected in 1983.



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PUNK ROCK CONCERT ATTRACTS WHITE YOUTHS

Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English Dec 82 - Jan 83 pp 44-45

[Article by Arthur Goldstuck: "Punk Rock in South Africa -- All Swastikas and Mediocrity"]

[Text]

What is it that still manages to draw a fair number of the (white) youths of South Africa to get het up at terrible concerts performed by bad musicians whose main claim to fame is their ugliness? By Arthur Goldstuck

"SIEG HEIL!
SIEG HEIL!
SIEG HEIL!"

A dozen chanting, close-cropped youths, clothes emblazoned with swastikas and violent slogans, stab the air with outstretched hands. The singer on stage sneers at them, and tears into another inaudible song, loading it with expletives-not-deleted.

A photographer steps into the midst of the frenetic crowd and focuses on the singer, who immediately turns to him. "**** off!" he screams.

Must be part of the act, the photographer guesses.
Click.

The camera's flash infuriates the singer. Once more he screams the obscenity. Seeing the lens still trained on him, he leans forward and spits.

Saliva hits the camera, and the photographer, confused and dismayed, withdraws to the edge of the crowd.

As he watches, a skinhead wearing a carefully ripped and daubed T-shirt is dragged out of the crowd by two allies. His arm juts out unnaturally, and he is in obvious need of medical attention. The trio disappears through a side-exit while the music rages on.

The band is called Onslaught, total unknowns outside punk circles.

Their set over, they join the crowd to watch the next band, a trendy four-piece called Pett Frog. They play British-influenced eighties' dance music (not to be confused with disco), carrying strong traces of indigenous mbaqanga-type rhythms. But this is as far from punk as jazz is from boeremusiek, and the hairless ones leave in disgust. On the way out one of the entourage insults another, and they

square up for a fight. Someone persuades them to sort out their differences behind the building, and they depart.

The concert took place at Wits University, a bastion of liberal thought in this country.

This is the unacceptable face of Punk in South Africa — an ugliness which reinforces the belief of mainstream-rock followers that it is irrelevant here; In England it grew out of the anger and frustration of the dole-queue — a working-class music which anyone could play simply by owning an instrument — aggression, not ability, was the criterion

for excellence.

Punk's sudden rise can be attributed to two factors:

Firstly, the desperate need of alienated youth to drag themselves out of the gutters of unemployment — to assert themselves and be able to say, "THIS we can do,"; Secondly, a new generation's disenchantment with the plastic and painted heroes of old. It was time for something new, and punk held up a mirror to their own alienation from a world gone mad.

Punk's demise can also be put down to two reasons:

One, it is not applicable beyond the slums of London. In New York or Johannesburg it is a mere fad, but, unlike yo-yos and bubblegum cards, cannot be resurrected time and again.

Two, the punks became too good at their music. As the better bands became adept at handling instruments and began exploring style rather than sound, the music became less raucous and more... dare it be said? ... melodic.

So punk became passé, and an innocuous, meaningless term, "New Wave", replaced it. Anyone from Duran Duran to Anton Goossen can be and has been described as new wave — all that is needed is a slightly different musical approach and maybe, but not necessarily, a message in the words.

In South Africa an equally meaningless word — "Nu-music" — is being bandied about to describe "alternate" bands. This means, simply, that a particular group does not play the straight rock of the Rolling Stones, or the bland melodies of groups like Abba or Ballyhoo. In the past the "alternates" would have been called a straightforward "contemporary pop."

And punk?

Its corpse still lies in state for anyone to spit on. Local concerts occasionally develop into "gobbing" contests between band members on stage and individuals in the audience. If the musicians should get the upper hand, the spectators rally with beer — either squirting it or throwing cans, empty and full, at the performers.

On this occasion it does not degenerate quite that far...

An all-girl band called The Nubiles completes its set of unskilled but happy pop, and the Onslaught fans return. The casualty is also back, with his arm in a sling.

Next up is Dog Detachment, once a punk band known just as Dog. Today they are no longer punk-rockers.

They have an incredibly militarist image. Members wear paratroop-type uniforms on stage, have South African

flags sewn onto their shoulders, and come across as an assault squad when they perform.

Their aim, however, is satire. They turn their pens and voices against racism, war, and exploitation. But their satire confuses. Their strongest anti-fascist anthems elicit more sieg-heils than anything else in their repertoire.

They are adamant that the image does not need spelling out, satisfied that the double-take reaction of people who finally realise what is being said will more than compensate.

For only then can these people laugh at the false earnestness of the neo-nazis in the crowd — kids who see as their mouthpiece the band that condemns them.

The aims of the concert — all proceeds were to go to the Endangered Wildlife Trust — were far removed from the punk ethos, as was the democratic ideal expressed in the line-up of the final group of the evening, the Tim Parr Band.

This magnificent blues-rock group has a white woman, Heather McDermott, on lead vocals, a white man, Tim Parr, on guitar and vocals, a black man, Gary Khoza, on bass guitar, and Punka Khoza, his brother, on drums.

It is not yet midnight when the performance ends, but the punks have long since gone home.

[Photo Caption: Nazi salutes for Dog Detachment]

CSO: 3400/587

BRIEFS

FREEHOLD CLAIM--BOPHUTHATSWANA has been upset by a claim that the Ciskei is making history by being the first independent Black State in southern Africa to grant full freehold property rights to an industrial concern. Mr Wynand van Graan, managing director of the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation, said yesterday: "This is not so." He said that freehold rights in Bophuthatswana were being encouraged by the Government. "We have had considerable success in drawing private foreign investment in factory buildings, commercial developments and private housing on a basis of freehold property rights," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Feb 83 p 13]

BOND SALES--THE total value of Bonus Bonds bought up to December 31, 1982 was R846 339 325, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday. In a written reply to questions by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville) Mr Horwood said bonds to the value of R310 465 660 had been redeemed. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Feb 83 p 4]

SASOL DIVIDEND INCREASE--SASOL continued its growth pattern in the six months ended December 1982 and indications are that the figures for the first half of the year will be at least repeated in the second half. The company has announced an increased dividend of 13c (11c) a share on increased earnings of 30,3c (26,6c) a share. The net profit before taxation for the six months jumped by 15,4 percent and amounted to R195,9-million, against R169,8-million in the same period the previous year. The net profit after taxation was R13,8-million higher at R113,5-million (R99,7-million). The directors described the results for the first six months as "encouraging" and said it was mainly as a result of the "reliability of operations at Sasol 1, the sustained production progress at Sasol II and the stable production achieved by Sasol III sooner than anticipated". They also point out that Sasol II and Sasol III showed a profit after tax for the six months of R101,5-million and R36-million respectively. An interim dividend was declared for the first time by the Secunda operation. The directors say they have decided to follow a conservative dividend policy for the six months because the operations are very sensitive to fluctuations in the international oil price. They are also reluctant to try their hands on a forecast for the second half of the year because of the fluctuations in the international oil price and changes in the rand/dollar parity. They, however, point out that the profit for the second half of the year should not be less than that of the first half. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Feb 83 p 27]

SIX-DAY WEEK--SOUTH Africa's wheat farmers have appealed to the SA Agricultural Union to spearhead a nationwide move for a return to a six-day working week. The chairman of the National Winter Cereal Committee, Mr Jan Schutte, said in Pretoria the committee had given careful consideration to the suggestion and promoted it as a positive attempt to control inflation. "We are concerned that no success has been achieved and that we must watch while more expensive inputs increase the susceptibility of our industry," Mr Schutte said. "The committee concluded that increased labour activity is still one of the best ways to fight inflation," Mr Schutte said. "For this reason we have decided to ask the SA Agricultural Union to consult all its affiliates and to recommend a return to a six-day working week." The committee had also sided with the recommendations of the Agricultural Union working group which investigated the constraining effect of State protection of domestic industries--and asked for these recommendations to be speedily applied. These entailed the purposeful control of inflation, more equal distribution of the cost-raising effects, a say for agriculture in the expansion of protection and the introduction of export incentives for agriculture, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 83 p 11]

NEW POLITICAL INSTITUTE--A NEW institute was established recently at Potchefstroom University. Under the directorship of Professor Chris Maritz, the Institute for Political and Africa Stud (Ipas) will stimulate a political study and research programme of South Africa in relation to the rest of the world and the African continent and its inhabitants. Ipas is an amalgamation of the Centre of International Politics, the Institute for South African Politics and the Institute for African Studies. According to Prof Maritz, Ipas will employ six full-time researchers as well as incorporating the researchers from the three departments. "This way the newer and bigger institute will be better able to serve the fields previously covered by the institutes," he said. During previous years the Centre for International Politics has run a yearly symposium which will continue under the auspices of Ipas. "This year the central theme will be 'Perceptions of Interdependency and Co-operation in Southern Africa'," said Prof Maritz. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Feb 83 p 13]

PRIEST DETAINED--PIETERSBURG--A Lutheran priest in Venda, who recently returned from a four-month tour of Europe and the United States, was this week detained for an hour by security police, according to a member of the priest's family. The family member said yesterday that the detention of Dean T S Farisani took place on Monday. No details regarding his detention were released. While in the United States the Reverend Farisani made a series of statements--which were widely published--on his alleged torture in November 1981 while being detained by the Venda police. He was detained for more than four months. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Feb 83 p 9]

VW LAY-OFFS--PORT ELIZABETH--The Volkswagen plant in Uitenhage yesterday laid off 206 workers as a result of the economic slump. VW's press relations manager, Mr Graham Hardy, said "every effort has been made to minimise the number of people laid off, by reducing the working week to four days and by reducing working hours. "However, the car market is at its lowest level in three years and production volumes have to be adjusted accordingly." Those laid off would

be given preference when conditions improved. "We are confident that the upturn will not be too long in coming, but in the meantime it is essential that the cost to the customer be contained and that our market share improves further," Mr Hardy said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Feb 83 p 10]

UNCOLLECTED TAXES--South Africa is losing as much as R1 000 million annually in uncollected taxes, a PFP member of the Transvaal Provincial Council claimed yesterday. Speaking during the second reading of the Part Appropriation Draft Ordinance in the council, Mr Schalk Visser (PFP, Sandton) said while the small man and the public servant were battling to make ends meet, there was a suspicion that many dealers were failing to pass on General Sales Tax collected to the Department of Inland Revenue. At the same time staff shortages in that department meant that they were unable to collect outstanding taxes. Mr Visser said there was a strong suspicion that many shopkeepers "who worked out GST on tomato box planks" failed to forward the tax collected. He said the lost taxes would easily pay increments to public servants or improve nurses' salaries. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Feb 83 p 2M]

UNLICENSED TV'S--THERE were an estimated 140 000 to 170 000 unlicensed television sets in South Africa, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Barend du Plessis, said yesterday. He was replying to a question by Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton). Mr Du Plessis said it was not possible to compile accurate figures, but added that the estimated loss of revenue suffered by the SABC was between R5,5-million and R6,5-million. A number of steps were being taken and considered to combat the problem, one of them being the introduction of an "address elimination system" which was more effective than house-to-house visits by inspectors. This meant inspectors visited only addresses which were not licensed, thus better using the available manpower. "As a result of the abolition of radio licences, a number of radio licence inspectors are released and hopefully more effective control in regard to TV licences can now be exercised." The possibility of establishing a national register of addresses, with which licensed addresses could be compared, was also being investigated, Mr Du Plessis said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 83 p 4]

TRADE SURPLUS FALLS--SOUTH Africa's trade surplus narrowed to R335,6-million in January from December's R343,5-million, according to figures released by the office of the Commissioner of Customs and Excise in Pretoria yesterday. In January last year, trade showed a deficit of R223,9-million. Exports for January totalled R1 638,6-million, compared with R229,5-million in January last year. The figure is slightly less than the R1,77-billion reached in December last year. Imports in January this year showed a further decrease, amounting to R1 303-million against R1 453,4-million in January 1982 and R1 430-million in December 1982. A breakdown of the figures shows that Europe remained the major importer of South Africa goods last month, with exports to that continent totalling R498,8-million. This was followed by Asia, which imported goods to the value of R185,4-million. Exports to America amounted to R127,1-million, while exports to Africa and Oceania realised R53,3-million and R6,9-million respectively. Europe remained the largest supplier of goods to South Africa in January, with the figure at R527,9-million.

Imports from America and Asia amounted to R167-million and R186,1-million respectively. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 83 p 17]

GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON BLACKS--NEARLY R1 000-million would be spent by the State for the benefit of Blacks in the national States in the current financial year, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday in reply to a question by Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg (CP, Lichtenburg). The amount to be spent by the department in the national States was R968 327 000, while the amount to be spent for the same purpose outside the States but within the borders of the Republic was R250 455 000, Dr Koornhof said. He added that these amounts excluded any amounts which would possibly be approved in additional estimates. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 83 p 4]

NO DRILLING IN KRUGER--NO prospecting boreholes had recently been drilled in the Kruger National Park by Iscor and no prospecting or related activities had taken place in the park in the past 18 months, the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr Sarel Hayward, said yesterday. He was replying to a question by Mr Roger Hulley (PFP, Constantia). Answering another question by Mr Hulley, Mr Hayward confirmed that the Government intended to proclaim a national park along the west coast, and that this would take place as soon as the necessary preparatory work had been completed. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 83 p 4]

CAPE SIT-IN STRIKE--PORT ELIZABETH--The Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union of SA yesterday disputed a statement by the management of OK Bazaars that the union had informed the company that striking workers would return to their posts on Wednesday. The 113 workers have staged a five-day sit-in strike at three OK branches in Port Elizabeth, demanding that Mrs Betty Dali, who they feel was unfairly dismissed, be reinstated. The OK Bazaars management has refused to hold discussions on Mrs Dali's position until workers return to their posts and Mrs Dali lodges an appeal against her dismissal. On Thursday the management released a statement which said: "These discussions ended when the general secretary of the Union notified us that the matter had been resolved and the workers would return to work on Wednesday morning, pending an official appeal being lodged with the company. The workers did not return to work. The union's Eastern Cape organising secretary, Mr P Maneli, said "It is not our duty as a union to persuade workers to return to work. It is out place to represent them and convey their decision to management." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 83 p 8]

ROAD FIGURES--A MASS of interesting facts and figures about transport in South Africa is contained in a comprehensive report by the National Institute for Transport and Road Research of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The bulky volume, released in Pretoria yesterday, shows, among other things, that: --The transport sector is responsible for more than 7 percent of South Africa's Gross National Product and provides 7 percent of all job opportunities; --More than 1 056 km of permanently surfaced road was added to the Republic's road network in 1980, bringing the total length of such roads in the country to 47 568 km; --More than 3,7-million vehicles regularly use South African roads; --More than 9 000 people died in about 8 000 fatal

accidents on the roads in 1981--and of the fatalities 563 were motorcyclists and 4 075 pedestrians; --Last year there were seven accidents for every 1-million vehicle kilometres travelled on the roads; --The number of White passengers using buses has remained constant over the past five years at 29-million. But reliance by other race groups on buses is increasing by nearly 6 percent a year; --in 1980/81 12 567 ships docked at South African ports and 75,5-million tons of freight were shipped to and from other countries. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 83 p 10]

NEW SETTLERS--SOUTH Africa gained 4 054 immigrants during June last year, while 604 South Africans left the Republic to settle elsewhere, according to figures released in Pretoria yesterday by the Central Statistical Services office. The largest number of immigrants were from Zimbabwe, a total of 1 473. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 83 p 8]

WEATHER DEAL WITH TAIWAN--SOUTH Africa and the Republic of China have entered into a meteorological agreement, according to an announcement in the Government Gazette. Under the agreement with Taiwan the two countries will co-operate on such matters as numerical weather prediction, general circulation, weather analysis and forecasting, weather modification, satellite and radar meteorology, flood forecasting and "mitigation of damage caused by disasters as a result of meteorological phenomena." The agreement came into effect on February 4. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 83 p 9]

SADF RESERVE INFORMATION--South African Defence Force, No 321--11 February 1983--Notice in Terms of Section 54 (2B) of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act 44 of 1957).--Furnishing of Information by Members of the National Reserve. By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 54 (2B) of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act 44 of 1957), I, Magnus Andre de Merindol Malan, Minister of Defence, do hereby require the members of the National Reserve mentioned in the Schedule hereto to report to their nearest South African Police Station before the 22nd day of February 1983 for the purpose of furnishing information concerning their personal particulars, address, work, profession or occupation and such other information as may be deemed necessary to the Registering Officer, South African Defence Force. Signed at Cape Town this 7th day of February 1983. M.A. De M. Malan, Minister of Defence. Schedule--White male citizens of the Republic of South Africa between their 17th and 55th year who are not members of the Permanent Force, the Citizen Force or the Commandos and who are resident in the Magisterial Districts of Vryheid, Paulpietersburg and Utrecht. [Text] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 11 Feb 83 p 19]

SASOL SECRET--The R3,2-billion Sasol 3 plant is almost built. Speculation now turns to the site of Sasol 4 which must surely come if the unofficial goal of around 70% self-sufficiency in liquid fuel is to be met. Current pub talk is that it will be near Koppies in the Free State, south of Sasolburg. But don't run away with the idea that you have just received a hot property speculation tip: apparently land prices there have already gone up, as have prices in Mossel Bay which is the closest coastal town to the places where Soekor has found signs of oil and natural gas under the sea. [Text] [Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English Dec 82 - Jan 83 p 20]

AWB MEN--Six members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, including its leader, Mr Eugene Terre Blanche appeared briefly in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday on charges of contravening the Arms and Ammunitions Act. Three of the men, Mr Cornelius Jacobus Jooste (33), Mr Hendrik Gerhardus Jacobz (37) and Mr Jacob Danie Wiljoen (40) also appeared on charges under the Explosives Act. The hearings were postponed to March 9 when a date will be determined for Mr Viljoen and Mr Jacobz to appear in the Pretoria Supreme Court. Mr Terre Blanche, Mr David Frederik Botes (43), and Mr Jan Groenewald (37), executive secretary of the AWB will face charges on that date in the Regional Court. Mr Terre Blanche and Mr Viljoen were warned to appear in the Klerksdorp Regional Court on March 11 and Mr Corrie Jooste was warned to appear in the Rustenburg Court on March 24. Bail of R1 000 each was extended for Mr Jooste and Mr Jacobz. The six men first appeared in the Pretoria Regional Court on December 24 last year. They were not asked to plead and were all released on R1000 bail. They appeared again on January 21. Massive raids conducted by the Security Branch last year, during which a quantity of explosives and high-powered rifles was seized led to the arrest of nine members of the ultra Right-wing movement. The man thought to be behind the AWB's alleged stockpiling of arms, Mr C.J. "Kees" Moes, fled to Holland for "medical reasons" as police were poised to arrest him in December last year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Feb 83 p 10]

HOUSING PLAN--The Dobsonville Council has set aside R10-million for the building of over 800 houses in the area. Announcing this yesterday, Dobsonville Council chairman Mr Ben Mashao said the houses would be available for selling and renting. In addition, 350 sites were available for development by individuals. "A contract has been awarded for the servicing of these sites which total 1 184, and it is expected that the infrastructure for the whole area will be completed by September this year. The 350 sites available for individuals will only be available to qualified persons," Mr Mashao said. He added that R1-million had been put aside for the servicing of the sites. "The houses to be erected will include conventional and core type. The council is busy constructing eight show houses--displaying two differently-designed conventional type houses--to show future residents the type of houses that will be provided in the rental/selling scheme," he said. The housing scheme will help improve the housing

shortage in the area. Last year, the council came under fire from the opposition for having not built a single house for renting purposes since its inception six years ago. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Feb 83 p 2]

WMA OFFICIAL--The secretary-general of the Medical Association of South Africa, Dr C.E.M. Viljoen, has been elected to the council of the World Medical Association, Masa announced in Pretoria yesterday. Dr Viljoen has also been nominated a member of the medical ethics committee of the WMA which will meet in Brussels from February 28 to March 2. According to Dr Viljoen, representation on the ethics committee is of major importance to the South African medical profession whose medical ethics have frequently been questioned at international level. Items for discussion at this meeting will include the WMA's point of view and policy on matters such as therapeutic abortions, the use of computers in medicine, organ and tissue transplants as well as the WMA's statement on the moment of death, torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment of prisoners and detainees. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Feb 83 p 11]

PROTEST IN MOHLAKENG--Mohlakeng residents are up in arms over an electricity levy in their rent bill. But not a single house has been electrified in the township. The levy amounts to R1,75 and was introduced during the recent rent hikes in the township which came into effect on February 1. The levy is compulsory for every householder and according to the chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr John Knoetze, it was introduced to raise capital for the oncoming electrification project in the area. But people in Mohlakeng are angry, alleging that Wrab was charging them for a commodity they do not have. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Feb 83 p 2]

HOUSING CRISIS--The West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) is considering building flats in three Soweto townships, including Orlando East where numerous shacks were recently demolished by authorities leaving many stranded without accommodation. Wrab's chairman, Mr John Knoetze told The Sowetan yesterday that his board, in consultation with the Soweto Council, was considering this as a possible way to alleviate the serious housing shortage in the area. Townships being considered for the construction of three-storey flats are Jabulani, Tshiawelo and Orlando East, where about 4 000 makeshift shacks are in the process of being demolished. Construction of 400 flats has already started in Jabulani while plans for Tshiawelo are still being considered. According to Mr Knoetze, his board and the council were looking into the possibility of redeveloping Orlando East into a flatland. "Sooner or later high-rise flats will start to go up in these areas. We are also looking into the possibility of renewing some of Soweto's oldest townships, like Orlando East, for instance," Mr Knoetze said. But, he added, the redevelopment of Orlando East into flatland would only become a reality if the township's residents approved of it. Residents could form themselves into consortiums to build small blocks of flats in the area, he said. "This is a long process and will only succeed with the cooperation of the residents. We still have to consult with the residents because some have already brought their houses under various leasehold schemes," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Feb 83 p 5]

TREATMENT OF ANC--There's always been something slightly ridiculous about the ANC's illegality. It is clearly the most widely supported South African political party, (partly, paradoxically, for the simple reason that its illegality had conferred on it a largely undeserved mystique), and to treat it like a band of heroin smugglers seems inappropriate no matter how much the government might be threatened by it. Currently, the ridiculousness is becoming more marked by the day, with black leaders both homeland and otherwise outdoing one another to reaffirm their own reverence for the ANC. We've even been treated to the crazy spectacle of the government of a friendly sovereign neighbour and the government of what our own government very dearly wishes would also become a friendly sovereign neighbour squabbling heatedly over which has the support of a criminal organisation. Swaziland claims that the ANC sanctions the Ingwama deal. KwaZulu claims it does not. Who's right and who's wrong remains a mystery, since the SA press can't take the simple step of ringing the ANC president and asking him. [Text] [Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English Dec 82 - Jan 83 p 46]

BLACKS BUY INSURANCE--Blacks are buying increasing sums of life assurance--thanks largely to the fact that businesses are actively encouraging and facilitating participation by their black staff. This is the view of Rowan Garmany, chief executive of Micor's life and employee benefits division, exclusive agents in Johannesburg for Anchor Life's Kea Family Protection Plan. He says most businessmen now realise that considerable benefits are to be derived from having their staff insured. Such benefits are: It absolves their firm from its moral obligation to the family of the employee injured or killed--whether at work or not; it effects a considerable saving on pension schemes--especially for companies with large numbers of unskilled and often transitory labourers; it leads to better labour relations. Blacks perceive deductions from their salaries for assurance purposes as a fringe benefit. This frequently has the added spin-off of making recruitment easier, lowering absenteeism and reducing staff turnover. Sidney Nkomo, Micor's black assurance consultant, observes that the urban black family is becoming more unitary, with dependence on the extended family starting to decline. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 3 Feb 83 p 30]

ARMSCOR OFFICIAL--Even opponents of Armscor have marvelled at its impudence in selling arms at the Athens expo to customers forbidden by UN resolution to sell it. This check is not new, as is demonstrated by an incident in the US involving Armscor executive Denys Zeederberg. He is known to his colleagues as "Mr G5" for his role in importing knowhow needed to develop Armscor's long-range gun of the same name. To confound newshounds on his trail he once listed his occupation in an American hotel register as "peophol". Until the true South African meaning of the word was pointed out to them, Granada Television reporters thought it was the Afrikaans word for "attorney". The term was probably more applicable to his US contacts who ended up in prison for helping Armscor, and to the government of the Caribbean republic of Antigua, where initial tests of the system were carried out. Zeederberg is now general manager of Lyttleton Engineering, the Armscor company which produces the G5. [Text] [Braamfontein FRONTLINE in English Dec 82 - Jan 83 p 20]

AZAPO MEETING--The Soweto branch of the leading Black Consciousness organisation in the country, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) will hold its annual general meeting at the Senaoane Anglican Church on Sunday. The meeting which is scheduled for 2pm, is to translate the annual congress theme-- "Mobilise and consolidate the liberatory efforts of the oppressed masses"-- into grass-root action through discussions on the demolition of shacks in Orlando East and the oncoming overdue community council elections and other related community projects. The branch will also hold elections at the meeting and one of the leading exponents of Black Consciousness and also Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, will address the meeting. The Tembisa branch of the organisation will also hold their meeting at the Zniko Shopping Centre on Sunday. The age limit issue and other related matters will be put under the spotlight. The meeting will start at 1pm. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Feb 83 p 5]

ESCOM POWER--Cape Town.--Cape Town City Council drew on its own generating resources to restore electricity during Friday night's Escom blackout, the City Electrical Engineer, Mr D C Palser, said yesterday. Asked to comment on the second major power failure in the last few months, Mr Palser said Cape Town was not totally dependent on Escom power. On Friday night, the council was able to restore power to the central business district within a quarter of an hour of the Escom breakdown. Power was restored to the rest of the Peninsula in progressive stages as the council switched to its own plants and gas turbines. The sites of these cannot be identified for security reasons. A spokesman for Escom said the highly technical problems which caused the failure had been sorted out. Escom largely depended on power from the Transvaal for the Cape and the local generating capacity was not enough to carry the entire load, he said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Mar 83 p 2]

CSO: 3400/871

REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS, REGIONAL PARTY SECRETARIES APPOINTED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere yesterday announced the appointment of 24 regional commissioners and 25 regional Party secretaries, *Shihata* reported.

A presidential spokesman said the announcement was made in Dar es Salaam before the on-going Party leadership seminar at the Party Ideological College, Kivukoni.

The spokesman said the appointment of the Arusha Regional Commissioner would be announced later.

The newly-appointed regional commissioners and their postings is as follows:-

John Mhaviile — Dar es Salaam; Anna Abdallah — Dodoma; Athumani Kabongo — Iringa; Nsa Kaisi — Kagera; Christopher Liundi — Kigoma; Pius Msekwa — Kilimanjaro; Ayub Simba — Lindi; Augustine Mwingira — Mara and Michael Baruti — Mbeya.

Others are Chrisant Mzindakaya — Morogoro —; Ibrahim Kajembo — Mtwara; Daniel Machemba — Mwanza; Abdallah Nungu — Pwani; E. Mnyawami — Rukwa; Lawrence Gama — Ruvuma; Timothy Shindikwa — Shinyanga; J. Kasubi — Tabora; Tumainieli Kiwelu — Tanga and Peter Kafanabo — Singida.

The Isles regional commissioners are Iddi Khatibu — Pemba North; Mohammed Hatibu Reja — Zanzibar North; Tereza Alban Alli — Pemba South; Malik Haji — Zanzibar South and Tahir Salim Juma — Zanzibar West.

The newly-appointed regional Party secretaries are as follows:-

Bruno Mpangala — Arusha; Andrew Shiya — Dar es Salaam; Ali Salim Ahmed — Dodoma; Athanase Kwilasa — Iringa; Boniface Njohole — Kagera; Atphonc Nchimbi — Kigoma; Silas Mayunga — Kilimanjaro; Galus Abeid — Lindi and Mwita Marwa — Mara.

Others are Gilbert Nzowa — Mbeya; Nicodemus Banduka — Morogoro; Shaaban Mlool — Mtwara; Mengisen Kileo — Mwanza; Athuman Mhina — Pwani; John Milinga — Rukwa; Adam Mwakanjuki — Ruvuma; Nyelwa Kisenge — Shinyanga; Augustino Hiza — Singida; Emilius Mwamakafu — Tabora and Halima Hamis — Tanga.

The Isles regional Party secretaries are Ali Mzee Ali — Pemba North; Maalim Sinani Nabahan — Zanzibar North; Mohamed Mahmood Jecha — Pemba South; Salim Nassoro Juma — Zanzibar South and Ali Ameer Mohammed — Zanzibar West.

CHAIRMAN OF PARASTATAL PROBE BODY DISCUSSES BODY'S PROGRESS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt] The Commission named last month to probe parastatal organisations has already studied a number of institutions in three major sectors, it has been learnt.

The Chairman of the Commission's Technical Team, Ndugu Mustafa Mkullo said in Dar es Salaam yesterday, however, that recommendations for realignment of expenditure would be reserved until other crucial institutions were studied.

Ndugu Mkullo did not name the institutions covered so far but explained that his team examined organisations providing essential goods and services to the economy and those exporting goods.

He said the team, which started work two weeks ago, had singled out 120 of over 400 parastatals for in-depth study on which short-term cost reduction recommendations would be made for action.

The remaining institutions which he said were of lesser importance to the economy would be studied later.

Ndugu Mkullo, who is also the Commissioner of Public Investment in the Ministry of Finance said the team sought to establish undesirable costs of parastatals which were "a drain to the economy.

"There are unavoidable expenses such as those caused by price differentials but others like overhead costs can be reduced," he explained.

He said most of the problems affecting parastatals were common but that there were also specific setbacks facing each institution.

"We have therefore decided to prepare general recommendations on the common problems which would help all the institutions collectively. That is why we hesitate to make any suggestions now although we are in a position to do so," he pointed out.

The Commissioner said the probe was affected by lack of readily available financial records of parastatals, many of which did not keep up-to-date audited accounts.

"Most of the institutions have their accounts audited up to 1977/78 and in most cases we have to call for additional information," he lamented.

He said, however, that his team expected to meet the deadline for short-term recommendations set for April. "We are confident that we shall have covered at least the essential institutions," he said.

Efforts to get members of the other commission looking into government ministries, regional administrations and extra-ministerial departments to explain their progress were not successful yesterday.

CSO: 3400/847

TANZANIA

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS POSSIBLY SMUGGLED OUT OF COUNTRY

Results of Paper's Investigation

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 13 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Petroleum products worth about 1.2 million/- are feared to have been smuggled out of the country between November 1981 and January last year under a dubious deal between Total (Tanzania) Limited and a Kigoma businessman.

Sunday News investigations have revealed that 305,397 litres of gasoil, kerosene and super petrol were sold by the multinational company to one W. Bidyanguze of Box 175 Kigoma over the period.

Total has no branch or a distribution agent in Kigoma, but investigations show that the first consignment was addressed to "Total Kigoma."

The Post office directory shows that the postal address used by the businessman who allegedly smuggled the products out of the country is that of D.W.T. Mwanga Parish (in Kigoma).

According to the investigations, the first consignment of 14,458 litres of premium (super) petrol weighing 10,525 kilogrammes was dispatched by Total in Dar es Salaam through railway wagon number PTB 83262 belonging to the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) on November 29, 1981.

Ten more consignments were railed to Kigoma thereafter, but these were addressed to W. Bidyagunze of P.O. Box 175 and not "Total Kogoma" as before. Freight charges were duly paid to TRC, apparently by Bidyanguze.

The consignments with the railway wagon, numbers in brackets, are as follows: December 7, 1981--47,444 litres of kerosene weighing 37,082 kilogrammes (PTB 90112) and December 8, same year--38,750 litres gasoil (PTB 82487).

Others are December 20, 1981--14,473 litres of super petrol (PTB 83236), December 26--two consignments super petrol of 14,441 litres each (PTB 83259 and PTB 83251) and gasoil 44,333 litres hauled by PTB 90113.

Investigations further revealed that three more consignments were despatched on January 2, 1982. They included two hauls of 14,420 litres of super petrol each day PTB 83236 and PTB 83263 as well as 13,158 litres also of super petrol carried by wagon number PTB 83176.

Two consignments of gasoil were sent to Bidyanguze on January 5, last year involving 42,885 litres (PTB 90025) and 38,731 litres hauled by wagon number PTB 82477.

The investigations also showed that sales totalling 1,177,366/11 were co-ordinated by former Total Finance and Administrative Manager, one Mr R.M. Shah.

Sources said Shah had personal contacts with Bidyanguze. Mr Shah, a foreigner who was in the country for ten years under special permit, was processing renewal of his permit when the deal was exposed.

He is believed to have fled the country to escape possible legal consequences and is now said to be working with Total in Zambia.

Total General Manager Claude Dufourmantelle confirmed the sales were made to Bidyanguze but added that they were stopped because they were found not to be in line with the company's commercial policy.

"The customer in a manner not known to the company consumed more products than permitted by the commercial policy... We could not entertain him any longer," Mr Dufourmantelle said.

He said the company maintained a "strong policy" that Total products would only be sold by the company's petrol stations run by Total agents. The General Manager denied that he or Mr Shah were involved in the deal with Bidyanguze.

The investigations meanwhile showed that the company management dismissed or forced JUWATA branch leaders to resign allegedly because they leaked information on the dubious deal to the Permanent Commission of Enquiry.

In a dismissal letter to former Juwata Secretary, Ndugu S.R.M. Kanju last September, the management said he "disclosed false information to the Permanent Commission of Enquiry that Total Tanzania Limited was evading to pay wharfage to Tanzania Harbours Authority."

"It also came to light that you did pass false information to the State House that Total Tanzania Limited (in collaboration with one Mr Bidyanguze) are smuggling petroleum products outside the country," the letter signed by Finance and Administrative Manager, J.J. Vanroyen said.

The dismissal was, however, withdrawn a month later but sources said Ndugu Kanju was forced to resign immediately, which he did. He was duly paid his terminal benefits.

Sources further said the other JUWATA branch leaders had been dismissed, transferred or forced to resign, rendering the branch non-existent.

Businessman Denies Smuggling Charge

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

KIGOMA businessman William Bidyanguze has denied that the 305,397 litres of fuel he bought from Total Tanzania Limited between November, 1981 and January last year were smuggled out of the country.

The businessman told the *Daily News* in Dar es Salaam yesterday that he was an authorised fuel dealer for Kasulu and Kibondo districts and that the amount supplied by Total was distributed there under direction of regional and districts committees.

He, however, confirmed that he was not a Total agent but he claimed that he approached Total with the blessing of Kigoma regional leaders following failure by BP to supply enough fuel to the region.

The regional administration gave him a letter of introduction to Total, the businessman explained, adding that all the eleven consignments were declared to the regional trade officer on arrival.

Ndugu Bidyanguze denied that he had personal contacts with the then Total finance and administration manager, Ramniklal Shah who is alleged to have conducted the deal.

Mr. Shah has since left the country and reports say he is

working with Total in Zambia.

"When I approached Total with the letter of introduction I did not know anybody there by face or name... I had official contacts with the marketing department," he said.

The businessman said Total suspended the sales to him because "they felt they could not continue supplying me while their depots in Mwanza and Arusha had no supplies."

This assertion contradicts that made by Total General Manager Claude Dufourmantelle who said the customer "in a manner not known to the company" was consuming more products than permitted by Total's commercial policy.

It is still not known whether Total had a surplus to spare for a region which was not in its list of customers at a time when even Total depots were experiencing fuel shortage.

It appears, however, that the deal was negotiated and executed at company level and that Total was paid through a bank account which was opened for Bidyanguze.

According to the businessman, BP for which he is a distribution agent is the sole supplier of fuel to Kigoma. BP supplies resumed immediately after Total closed the deal with

Bidyanguze.

The Total manager had also said that their products were strictly distributed through their depots but Ndugu Bidyanguze said he was allowed to use his BP depots to distribute total fuel because of the shortage obtaining in the region then.

He confirmed that the postal address he was using — P.O. Box 175, Kigoma — belonged to Mwanga Parish but added that he was a parishioner who was availed the facility because of shortage of rental letter boxes in Kigoma.

Meanwhile, the businessman said apart from gasoil, super petrol and kerosene which were reported in the press, he also received diesel from the Total company.

Dar es Salaam police has said it has completed investigations into the reports that the petroleum products were allegedly smuggled out of the country and Regional Police Commander, D. J. Daudi indicated they might bring the matter before a court of law.

"I confirm that I was contacted by the police on the matter in the middle of last year. I made a statement and furnished them with documents supporting all that I told them," the businessman explained.

TRC MANAGER DISCUSSES RAILWAYS REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt]

THE Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) expects to get two ballast machines this year under the railways network rehabilitation programme, the General Manager, Ndugu Tom Mmari, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He said one of the machines had already been ordered from Canada while tenders for the other to be provided by the European Economic Community (EEC) would be floated in the next two months.

"We expect to receive both machines by the end of the year," he explained.

Ballasting strengthening and rehabilitation or replacement of bridges on the troubled 2,600-kilometre Central Railway Line are the major prescriptions recommended by a railway improvement report by Canadian experts submitted to the Government early last year.

TRC has already floated tenders for the replacement of 22 bridges on the line between Dar es Salaam and Kigoma. Ndugu Mmari said the 60 million/- project would be financed by a West Germany institution, *Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau* (KfW).

The 12-volume report by two Canadian consultancy firms has recommended 45 priority projects under the improvement programme covering repairs,

telecommunications and signals improvement and manpower training to cost some seven billion shillings.

Canada has granted the programme some 514 million/- which would also include the cost of the ballast plant. The General Manager said the EEC, France, Italy and Denmark were the other participants in the programme.

The sectoral report said no major overhaul including track relaying would be necessary to improve railway transportation in the country in the near future.

TRC had started relaying a 288-kilometre stretch beginning at Mzaganza, 310 kilometres west of Dar es Salaam towards Dodoma but the report said this should be suspended until 1980.

Ndugu Mmari explained that relaying would be confined to worn out stretches, adding that the exercise had now reached Gulwe, near Mpwapwa.

More emphasis would be placed on ballast strengthening and rehabilitation of bridges, he said, pointing out that new rails and slippers were expensive.

"I would have liked to relay the whole network but that will be very expensive and the funds are not available," he explained. Ballast strengthening would guarantee smooth operation for the next 10 years, he added.

IFI TO DISTRIBUTE MORE HOES TO ALL MAINLAND REGIONS IN 1983

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Excerpt] The Dar es Salaam-based Ubungo Farm Implements (UFI) plans to distribute 2,684,469 hoes to all Mainland regions this year--659,069 more than the number distributed last year.

UFI General Manager H.N. Kida said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the hoes would be distributed in two phases--572,130 would be distributed between January and March and 2,116,339 from April to December.

Ndugu Kida put the national annual demand at 3.5 million, hoes and said the shortfall of nearly one million hoes would be met by the local small unit suppliers including the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO), members of the Metal Engineering Industries Development Association (MEIDA) and Mbeya Farm Implements.

Ndugu Kida said UFI now had representatives in each region to monitor and ensure efficient distribution.

On raw materials, he said some supplies were expected from Japan, Sweden and India. UFI would also get some hoes from Zambia and Zimbabwe, he added.

According to a distribution chart drawn by the company and approved by the ministries of industries and agriculture and sent to regional authorities last week, Mwanza and Sinhyanga regions were allocated the highest share of 518,496 and 404,755 hoes respectively.

The breakdown of hoes allocated to other regions is: Arusha (131,574), Dar es Salaam (68,955), Coast (28,149), Dodoma (85,241), Iringa (129,223), Kagera (187,066), Kigoma (105,491), Kilimanjaro (129,826), Lindi, (14,256), Mara (129,309) and Mbeya (134,857).

Others are Morogoro (87,984), Mtwara (12,704), Rukwa (102,704), Ruvuma (74,968), Singida (57,312), Tabora (211,860) and Tanga (73,742).

On efforts to reduce imported tools, Ndugu Kida said UFI intended to produce more wooden beam ploughs in order to curb the importation of steel ploughs.

UFI would also reduce the importation of shovels and, he added, explaining that SIDO and other metal workshops would produce them locally.

CSO: 3400/847

CLOVE STEM OIL PRODUCTION TO START IN MAY 1983

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRODUCTION of clove stem oil at the 56 million shilling distillery plant in Chake Chake, Pemba, is expected to start in May this year, the manager of a French firm which constructed the plant — TECOTEX — (Tanzania), Ndugu Juma Mboga, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Ndugu Mboga said his firm was doing final work on the plant after securing an additional credit from the French Government to buy a diesel powered generator, two lorries and chemicals, *Shihata* reported yesterday.

The distillery plant, which is partly financed by a French government soft loan, would have a capacity to process 3,000 tonnes of clove stems annually to produce 150 tonnes of distilled clove oil per year.

The French Government, through TECOTEX, has already committed about 28 million shillings, out of which 2.66 million shillings were the additional funds.

He said the additional funds were sought after completion of the plant, when the Zanzibar Government requested TECOTEX to take over management of the distillery.

He said construction of the auxiliary buildings including the General Manager's house, fuel

material store, offices, workshops, canteen and a security house at the gate, is being undertaken by Mazrui Building Contractor.

The buildings were expected to be completed by August this year if aluminium corrugated sheets were obtained in time, Ndugu Mboga said adding that other materials had already been mobilised.

However, production would commence as scheduled without waiting for completion of the auxiliary buildings, he said.

So far, about 5,000 tonnes of clove stems had already been collected by the Zanzibar Ministry of Industries, ready for the plant's production, he said.

The distillery, whose construction of the plant began in March, 1981, was expected to be ready by the end of the last year.

Ndugu Mboga said oil produced at the plant would mainly be exported to get foreign currency for re-payment of the credit.

He said the TECOTEX office in Paris, France, had already received inquiries about the supply of the oil from the US, Europe and UK but firm orders had not been placed because the plant had not been completed.

BRIEFS

JORDANIAN ROCK PHOSPHATE--A consignment of 15,500 tonnes of rock phosphate imported from Jordan is being off-loaded at the Tanga port, the Tanzania Fertiliser Company (TFC) General Manager Dr J. Goebel said yesterday. In a telephone interview from Tanga, Dr Goebel said that off-loading work which began last Monday was going on round the clock but could not say when it would be completed. However, he said that production at the factory resumed on February 7. The company had suspended production last October. The rock phosphate consignment which was paid for through a 4.7m/- (6.3m Norwegian kronors) grant by the Norwegian government to Tanzania would last for three months before the company starts using locally produced phosphate from the Arusha-based Minjingu mines. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Feb 83 p 1]

MAIZE IMPORTS--Tanzania has bought 20,000 tonnes of maize from Uganda which started to arrive in the country since late last year with the last batch expected by the end of this month. The Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Ndugu David Masanja, told Shihata in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the maize had been ferried by ship from Uganda and had been distributed to Mara, Mwanza and Kagera regions. Ndugu Masanja did not reveal the value of the maize, but said the quantity would help the three regions which had a shortage of the foodstuff. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Feb 83 p 1]

CSO: 3400/847

RAILROAD CAR FERRY TO PROVIDE SECOND ROUTE TO SEA

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 1 Feb 83 pp 1, 8

[Article by George W. Kawule]

[Text] Uganda expects to further consolidate her passage to the sea by the end of this year.

This will be accomplished when the first of the country's three wagon ferry ships becomes operational.

The ship will link the country to the Tanzanian Indian Ocean Port of Dar es Salaam through Mwanza Port on Lake Victoria.

This was disclosed in Kampala yesterday by the Chief Mechanical Engineer Uganda Railways Corporation (URC), Mr Sam M. Kwesiga, in an exclusive interview with the "Uganda Times."

Most of the external fittings of the ship have been completed. It will be floated off the drydock in May or June to complete the internal outfit.

The Uganda Government is to spend a total of 4 billion shillings (2 billion Belgian Francs) on the marine project which is deemed to provide an additional relief to the country's transport bottleneck for both exports and imports.

The project is being undertaken by the Belgian Shipbuilding Corporation and is under the management of the URC.

Under the terms of the contract, the Belgians will manufacture, deliver and assemble three wagon ferries, one floating drydock and a service launch. It will also provide workshop spare parts for ferries and service launch, and tools for the floating drydock.

After the commissioning of the first wagon ship this year, the remaining two are expected to be ready for use by 1984.

The chief mechanical engineer said under the initial project agreement signed on November 14, 1976, work would have been completed by 1979. But various factors made it impossible to do so, Mr Kwesiga said.

The initial agreement was reviewed in August last year and transformed the arrangement into a turnkey project where the Uganda Government expects to receive completed vessels ready for use instead of disjointed sections.

When completed, each wagon ferry with four railway lines will have a carrying capacity of 22 big train wagons. The wagon ships are estimated to cost one billion shillings (about 500 million Belgian francs) each when completed.

Uganda's main export cargo on the wagon ships will largely include the country's agricultural produce such as coffee, and tea. Initially no passenger facilities will be provided.

Until now, Uganda has been dependent for her passage to the sea on the Kenyan port of Mombasa using the Kenya railway line and road transport. A minimal quantity of the country's imports and a small consignment of horticultural products are being airlifted.

For the usage of Kenya's railway line, Uganda pays 2.3 million Kenya shillings every four months to ferry her coffee across to Mombasa.

The train wagons used to ferry Uganda's coffee load are owned by Uganda, and the payment to the Kenya railway authorities is only meant to cover the use of the Kenya rail sector.

A ten-man trained Ugandan crew is already on standby to operate the first wagon ship once it is commissioned. Other Ugandans have also been trained both in Belgium and at home in ship-assembling, welding, mechanics, pipe-fitting and electric wiring.

Uganda has also acquired a small ship for use in the future training of her marine crew. There is already a reasonable number of qualified Ugandan ship crew from the defunct East African Railways and Harbours and the East African National Shipping Line.

The Tanzania wagon ferry ship "UMOJA" has so far been serving Uganda to ferry some of her goods since sometime last year. The ship calls at Uganda's ferry terminal at Jinja three times a week.

CSO: 3400/780

BRIEFS

ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY TO OPEN--The Mbale Islamic University will open this year, Ambassador Sheikh Ali Senyonga, Office of the President, has confirmed. This was definite, the ambassador said. Addressing a mauledi congregation at Bwalula near here over the weekend, he said: "The university will not discriminate against its students' religious beliefs. It will cater for the good of all Ugandans, East Africans and all people from Central African region." He said that although the institution will be known as Islamic University, "it will accommodate the same faculties as those found in Makerere University. For the start, he said, the university will have the faculties of medicine, social sciences, education and Arab literature and Islamics. Next a delegation from the Islamic Organisation Conference (IOC) will visit Uganda to hold further talks on the university issue with Ugandan authorities. The talks, to be held here, will be a major step towards opening the university. Sheikh Senyonga urged muslims in Mbale District to be law abiding adding: "A good follower of Islam will always adhere to the teachings of the Holy Qoran, respects his faith and the government." [A. Nakendo] [Excerpts] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 1 Feb 83 p 1]

NEW CURRENCY--New currency notes in the denominations of 1,000/- and 500/- are to be issued by the Bank of Uganda on or after February 15, 1983. The introduction of the new currency notes does not mean "currency exchange or conversion," the Bank of Uganda alerts the public. "The new notes will circulate side by side with the old currency notes which were issued in 1979 and 1982," the Bank makes it clear, adding: "All these notes will be exchangeable at their face value and will be legal tender at their face values." [Excerpt] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 6 Feb 83 p 1]

TURKS STUDY CEMENT FEASIBILITY--A feasibility study report for setting up a third cement factory in Uganda has been handed to the Minister of Industry Dr Adoniya Tiberondwa, by a team of Turkish engineers. The engineers are in Uganda to rehabilitate the Uganda Cement Factory at Tororo. The 300-page report was presented to the Minister by an engineer, Mr Mahmut Percin, at Rock Hotel Tororo. The Managing Director of Uganda Cement Corporation, Mr A.B. Acliwano, the General Manager Uganda Cement Factory Tororo, Mr Salira Muloni and five Turkish experts who are at Tororo to rehabilitate the factory's second kiln, were present. [W. Mulakha] [Excerpt] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 6 Feb 83 p 1]

FOOD TO BE EXPORTED TO RWANDA--Uganda is to export 1100 metric tonnes of foodstuffs to Rwanda. The chairman of the Uganda National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr P.K. Baraza, disclosed this in Gulu recently when addressing traders in the district. He said each consignment would consist of 400 metric tonnes of sorghum, 350 of beans and maize. He said the export of simsim was also being negotiated. He explained that the exportation of produce was open to all businessmen as long as they were passing through the right channels. He urged them to make extensive use of the Chamber of Commerce and other relevant bodies like the Advisory Board of Trade. Baraza assured traders that they were also required to gather produce locally, and transport it to Entebbe where they would be paid in cash. Baraza told them that they were required to compete in the economy of today, by accepting to participate in the free market economy. "It is high time we took to business as a responsibility to serve our people and not as an opportunity to make excessive wealth," he said. He referred to the Chamber of Commerce as an international body, recognised by developed countries for descent business. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 25 Jan 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/780

'AZAP' SAYS DELHI MEETING SHOULD 'RETURN TO ROOTS'

AB031604 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0940 GMT 3 Mar 83

[AZAP commentary: "New Delhi: A Return to Roots"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 3 Mar (AZAP)--The seventh summit of the nonaligned countries, which is expected to take place in New Delhi from 7 to 11 March 1983, began on Tuesday with the opening of the meeting of experts. The ministers of foreign affairs are to take over from them on Thursday, 3 March 1983, and the heads of state and government are to begin their conference on the following Monday.

The seventh summit of the nonaligned countries is of special importance: It will examine the evolution of the movement over the past 10 years, correct mistakes and redress the inclination toward alignment.

The introduction of the idea that the Eastern countries, especially the Soviet Union, are "natural allies" of the nonaligned countries has caused a dangerous inclination toward the communist bloc, thus undermining the foundations of the movement: The nonaligned states must keep themselves at an equal distance from the superpowers and keep their independence from the blocs.

Since the sixth summit conference in Havana, the movement's existence as a factor of balance in international relations has been threatened. More than one state has remarked: Everything possible must be done in order to save the movement.

Thus, through their heads of state, Guinea and Zaire deplored last week the attitudes of some member states which align themselves with the superpowers. The two countries therefore recommended that the New Delhi summit should be one of a return to roots, that is to say, a return to the principles on which the movement was created, namely, the destruction of the after effects of colonialism, the establishment of peace in the world by keeping the Third World away from the influence of conflicts between military alliances and the safeguarding of the independence of the member countries from the superpowers.

The return to our roots therefore remains the only alternative if we really want to save the Nonaligned Movement, preserve the interests of the member

states and enable them to continue to exert an effective pressure for the establishment of a new world order. May the New Delhi meeting give a new impetus to the movement. The presence of Mrs Indira Ghandi should do nothing apart from favoring the revival of the movement as a factor of peace in the world.

CSO: 3400/874

BRIEFS

COMMISSION MEETING WITH UGANDA--Kinshasa, 3 Mar (AZAP)--First State Commissioner Citizen Kengo wa Dondo received in audience yesterday Sam Tewungwa, Ugandan minister of regional cooperation, who is leading his country's delegation to the Uganda-Zaire joint commission meeting which began in Kinshasa this morning. At the end of his courtesy visit to the coordinator of the executive council, Mr Tewungwa told the press that relations between Zaire and Uganda are "very good." "Our task at present is to implement the decisions taken at Gbadolite by presidents Mobutu Sese Seko and Milton Obote." "We will continue to cooperate and the main thing is to cooperate in the fields of transport and security at the common border between the two countries." The minister of regional cooperation explained Zaire, a landlocked country on its eastern side, needs Uganda in order to have access to the sea and this requires cooperation "without obstacles." He said that the two countries have agreed that administrators of the two countries should hold regular meetings in order to eliminate smuggling at the common border. David Mwaka and Citizen Bukasa Muteba, ambassadors of Uganda to Zaire and of Zaire to Uganda respectively, were present at the audience. [Text] [AB041130 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1010 GMT 4 Mar 83]

MILITARY ATTACHE TO ISRAEL--Kinshasa, 2 Mar (AZAP)--Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, signed two ordinances on 1 March appointing a military attache to the Zaire Embassy in Israel and the commander of the 3d Naval Region at Banana. Under the terms of ordinance No 83/973 of 1 March 1983, Capt Ebwe Maliba is appointed military, naval and air attache to the Embassy of Zaire in Israel, while ordinance No 83/074 appoints Captain Diamonika commander of the 3d Naval Region at Banana. Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, state commissioner for national defense, territorial security and veterans affairs, signed a departmental decree on 1 March appointing Cols Komina Lelo and Lokyo Lianza commander of the 6th Military District and commander of the Ministry District of the city of Kinshasa respectively. These appointments were announced Tuesday evening by Vice Admiral Lomponda wa Botende, secretary of state for national defense and territorial security. [Text] [AB031710 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1235 GMT 3 Mar 83]

ECONOMIC TIES WITH ROMANIA--President Nicolae Ceausescu has recommended that a high level economic mission be sent to Zaire shortly because of his interest in cooperation with Zaire, a country with enormous economic potential. This mission may be preceded by a visit from a high-ranking personage whom the Romanian chief of state would send to Kinshasa. On its part, Romania would be happy to receive a similar mission from Zaire. This information is contained in a communique which the Zairian ambassador to Romania released to AZAP Wednesday evening. President Ceausescu, who received the credentials of [Mampuya Musuanguyi] [words illegible] Nkuembe, new Zairian ambassador to Romania, on Monday, requested that the Zairian diplomat transmit to president-founder of the MPR, president of the republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, his invitation to visit Romania at a date which would be convenient to him. Citizen Mampuya told the Romanian president that his mission is to strengthen and develop Zairian-Romanian relations in every area in accordance with the political will expressed by the two chiefs of state in their various meetings. He said that Zaire favors the pursuit of the cooperation now being initiated. The two personages both stressed the excellent state relations between Romania and Zaire in all areas and emphasized the two countries' identity of views on the major problems before the United Nations, as well as their firm belief in intensive cooperation between developing countries. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 11 Feb 83 pp 1, 7]

CSO: 3419/592

KAUNDA SAYS IMF DISCUSSIONS HAVE REACHED ADVANCED STAGE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA's discussions with the International Monetary Fund have reached an advanced stage and the Government hopes an agreement will be reached soon, President Kaunda said yesterday.

He also said the Party and its Government was determined to ensure the burden resulting from economic reorganisation was equally borne by all Zambians even at the expense of the Government being unpopular.

Dr Kaunda was speaking at State House at the beginning of talks with chairman of Barclays Bank International Mr Henry Lambert.

The President said it was important Zambia reached agreement with the IMF for the country to embark on economic programmes.

He had himself taken great

interest in the negotiations and he hoped by the time he returned from Nairobi the IMF response would have been received.

But the President emphasised that the IMF loan or any other from friendly sources could only help Zambia tidy up her economy.

The real answer lay in Zambians reorganising their economy and to do this it was necessary for everyone to tighten his belt.

"But this is not going to be easy especially that this is election year. But we must do this very honestly, elections or not."

This was why he told the former governors now national

political educators on Wednesday to inform the people the truth about reasons behind the state of the economy.

If people knew the truth they would understand why they were being asked to make adjustments in their standards of living.

CSO: 3400/868

KAUNDA APPOINTS BULGARIAN-TRAINED GOVERNORS TO NEWLY-CREATED POSTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA, in English 17 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has deployed governors who returned from training in Bulgaria to newly created posts of programme coordinators and national political educators.

Nine of the governors have been appointed provincial programme coordinators to implement projects on State Farms while 11 will be based in districts and attached to selected State enterprises as national political educators.

These would later be joined by the second group of 20 governors now studying in Bulgaria when they return.

Addressing the governors at State House yesterday, the President said the Party had worked out a dual strategy of production and education in which the governors would be the prime torch bearers.

On the ideological front the national political educators would be responsible for countering the psychological war being waged by Zambia's enemies by informing the people about what was going on in the nation.

Their political education would aim at mobilisation for economic survival and development with a bias towards agricultural and general production and the political and social consciousness of the people.

"They will reach the people in every residential area on foot, bicycles and whatever means possible, by day or night," he said.

Through them every Zambian must be fully conversant with the goings on in factories, administration, London metal market, the Organisation of African Unity, the Preferential Trade Area, Southern Africa Development Coordinating Conference, International Monetary Fund and the United Nations.

To achieve this people must be told the truth backed by facts and not empty rhetoric, the President said.

It was only when people were knowledgeable that they could be truly free.

The new arrangement would in addition give a free hand to the governors and managing directors or general managers to concentrate on drawing up practical development projects.

"The national political educators will cultivate a fertile ground while the district council will sow the seed of development.

"National political educators are, therefore, venturing into a territory on which the humanist and democratic revolution will finally rest."

Each State farm would be an independent registered corporation which would require close supervision before the envisaged levels of production were attained.

"We must be systematic, taking into account each and every step according to the dictates of sound business operations."

Involved

Each person involved in the State farms from members of the Central Committee downwards would know precisely what he was expected to do.

"Each person will be accountable for his duties. Anyone who does not make the grade will give way to someone else. I shall watch very closely the progress being made."

State farms were an important feature of the operation food production programme and past mistakes must be avoided in running them.

Schemes did not fail because they were not well conceived. In most instances it was the will to succeed that was the ultimate determinant.

A defeatist attitude and environment could do more harm than errors inherent in the concept.

"As always, Unipologists (those whose job it is to talk as if they knew all about UNIP) will after a few beers begin talking about duplication, over-politicisation, contradictions and about all the borrowed terms they hear in corridors of confusion."

The Government had expertly analysed the pros and cons and considered most implications of the State farms scheme.

Directives and the necessary re-organisation were being prepared to implement the programmes.

Further instruments to strengthen the strategy would be announced later which would include orientation programmes and training in additional techniques at the President's Citizenship College in Kabwe.

The Government had taken some time before giving the governors responsibilities after their return from Bulgaria to allow them time to attend to personal problems and to give the Party time to think about the best way to utilise their knowledge.

CSO: 3400/844

MINISTER OPENS FIRST REGIONAL PLANNING SEMINAR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE present economic difficulties facing Zambia are caused by lack of an aggressive economic administration rather than faulty policies, Agriculture and Water Development Minister Mr Unia Mwila has said.

And to improve efficiency the National Commission for Development Planning was establishing provincial and district planning units throughout Zambia.

Mr Mwila was opening the first regional planning seminar at the Ridgeway campus of the University of Zambia in Lusaka yesterday.

Efficient implementation of development programmes and projects had been worrying the Party and its Government as reflected in resolutions of the Party National Council last December.

"We must double our efforts aimed at improving efficiency and effectiveness of institutions directly responsible for implementation of development programmes."

The establishment of planning units at provincial and district levels would strengthen operational capacities of the councils.

Planning units had been established in the Western and Eastern provinces while other units were at an advanced stage.

"The regional plans formulated by these units are going to be the base data with which to decide priorities in subsequent national plans."

Government ministries, and parastatal organisations involved in implementing programmes must ensure that planning units were established in their organisations in line with the decision of the 15th UNIP National Council.

Only when this was done would Zambia have a strong, efficient and effective implementation machinery for its policies.

Once this was achieved the limited resources available would be effectively and rationally used for the benefit of the people.

The decision to decentralise the development planning machinery was in line with the general Party and Government policy of decentralisation.

The Government was pursuing its efforts of alleviating imbalances in development among regions created during the colonial era

MINISTER PRAISES NETHERLANDS FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 24 Feb 83 p 7

[Text]

MINISTER of Power, Transport and Communications, General Kingsley Chinkuli yesterday commended the Netherlands government for its financial and technical assistance to Zambia.

Gen Chinkuli said this in Lusaka after signing a commercial agreement with the Netherlands Ambassador to Zambia, Mr Melndert Witvliet, which will enable Zambia Airways and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines to fly to Lusaka and Amsterdam, respectively.

The minister said the agreement would facilitate the movement of nationals of both countries. The inaugural flight will be in June.

Zambia, he said, appreciated the assistance from the Dutch government as it was in line with the objectives of the North-South dialogue and the ultimate formulation of the new international economic order.

On Southern Africa, Gen. Chinkuli lauded the Netherlands for rendering support to liberation movements in the region despite the Dutch government's historical ties with the racist apartheid regime.

Such a policy was progressive in view of the worldwide condemnation of apartheid.

The minister recalled that during the struggle for independence in Zimbabwe, the Netherlands supported ZAPU and ZANU liberation movements until independence was attained in 1980.

He called for sustained cooperation in all fields of development in order to strengthen the bilateral ties that exist between the two countries.

Ambassador Witvliet also spoke highly of the prevailing friendly relations and said his government would do its best to ensure that cooperation was expanded to cover as many fields as possible.

He noted that this was the first commercial agreement between Zambia and the Netherlands.

CSO: 3400/868

MINISTERS RAP 'RAMPANT CORRUPTION' IN NATION'S LEADERSHIP

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

MEMBERS of Parliament yesterday strongly hit out at the rampant corruption in the nation's leadership.

Speaking during a vote on the recently-created Anti-Corruption Commission, the MPs doubted its ability to check on the scourge because of the past experiences which showed that those in top leadership got away with it even after overwhelming public evidence against them.

Mr Sylvester Chisembele (Chembe) said corruption within the nation's leadership had tarnished the name of the country and no meaningful economic development could be achieved if leaders were not clean.

Mr Titus Mukupo (Kawambwa) said he was very worried because corruption had planted its roots into the leadership which was the fabric of the society.

So far, the people had no reason to be optimistic about the work of the commission because it might have "rubber teeth" unable to bite the top leaders "who are controlling Cairo Road".

Mr Linyando Mukwe (Senanga) said if the Government was serious about eradicating corruption, it should now move into Zimco where a manager bought off a Range Rover number ACB 604 at only K6,000 after the company had used it only for one year.

Winding debate on the vote, Prime Minister Mundia said the commission was currently investigating 170 cases which came to its attention since it went into operation in December last year and that one man had already been sentenced to five years imprisonment with hard labour because of the commission's work.

CSO: 3400/868

MINISTER SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL SOON CLARIFY STAND ON WAGE CEILING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

LABOUR and Social Services, Minister, Mr Frederick Hapunda said yesterday that the Government will soon make its stand clear on the five per cent wage ceiling.

Mr Hapunda told Zana in a telephone interview from Lusaka that consultations on the matter were continuing but would not say when the Government would clarify the issue.

"We hope that it will be made soon, I cannot say when at the moment. It is certainly receiving very active consideration," the minister said.

His statement comes in the wake of an announcement by the National Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers (NUCIW) that it had suspended all negotiations for collective agreements until the State clarified the situation.

NUCIW deputy general secretary, Mr Ignatius Kasumbu said in Kitwe employers had agreed to give workers more than five per cent salary increases but were unable to do so because of the wage limit.

The five per cent wage ceiling was announced by the Government when the Kwacha was devalued but has since been rejected by the Zambia

Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) which has demanded that the Government should rescind its decision.

But the union's general secretary, Mr Albert Mukange said the Zambia Federation of Employers was to blame because it had asked employers to comply with the wage ceiling before the Government could come up with further instructions on the matter.

The ZFE had acted from a Press statement issued by former Finance minister Kebby Musokotwane when he announced the devaluation of the Kwacha.

"This was done prematurely. The ZFE should have waited for further instructions from the Government instead of acting on a Press statement."

Usually when the Government announced something, this was followed with further guidelines to the labour movement and employers.

"But this is not the case at present. Up to now, we don't know what the position is. The ZFE should have waited instead of issuing instructions which have put us in a dilemma."—Zana.

CSO: 3400/868

MINISTER SAYS MORE THAN FIVE THOUSAND ALIENS DEPORTED 1981-1982

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Feb 83 p 5

[Excerpt]

MORE than 5,000 aliens were deported from Zambia between 1981 and 1982 for illegal entry, Home Affairs Minister **Mr Frederick Chomba** told Parliament yesterday.

He said this when he outlined what the Immigration Department was doing to stop foreigners from illegal entry.

The question of illegal immigrants was asked by Wusakile Member of Parliament **Mr Dennis Katilungu**.

Mr Chomba said Zambia was surrounded by eight neighbouring countries and it was impossible to patrol all points because of inadequate vehicles and manpower.

Everything possible was being done to check on aliens entering Zambia illegally which included bringing to court those caught and deporting them after serving prison sentences.

He said it was through these means that 5,041 aliens had been deported between 1981 and 1982 for illegal entry.

Mr Chomba said illegal entry into a country was a serious offence and culprits were liable to imprisonment and subsequent deportation.

Because of inadequate manpower in the Immigration Department, he appealed for vigilance among the public who must report aliens to authorities.

On emergency measures his ministry had taken to check on illegal immigrants, Mr Chomba said this included plans to establish new border posts.

Other measures included centralisation of the issuing of visas and the immediate deportation after prison sentences of those convicted of illegal entry.

CSO: 3400/844

MP'S EXPRESS 'STRONG FEELINGS' AGAINST TAX INCREASES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Feb 83 p 7

[Text]

MEMBERS of Parliament yesterday strongly spoke out against increases of taxes saying the move bred social evils in families.

The strong feelings were voiced when Prime Minister and Finance Minister **Mundia** presented the Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill for second reading.

Mr Mundia said the Bill was intended to widen the scope of items on which to charge indirect (sales) tax as this year's Budget had shifted the burden of tax from direct to indirect sources.

If the Bill went through, items excluded from indirect tax would be included and more powers would be given to tax collectors.

Chikankata MP **Mr Joshua Lumina** wondered why Zambians should be subjected to continued tax increases without the Government considering measures to relieve people of the tax burden.

There was no morality for the Government to be calling upon traders to reduce prices of commodities when it was itself increasing taxes.

Mr Lumina said it was particularly painful to see people being over-taxed because the funds were merely going to pay for salaries of the ever-increasing bureaucracy in the Government.

"The Government is increasing taxes merely to raise money to pay salaries of people who are doing nothing. People can say UNIP brought peace. But Zambians have since been very patient with us. Do we then need to over-tax this patience?" he asked.

As a result of over-taxing, people had resorted to practices like selling mishanga on the black market. He said they should not be blamed because "they have a right to live".

Reverend Ben Zulu (Kapochwe) criticised the Government for increasing taxes and said this has consequently bred social evils in families.

Mr Zulu asked whether the Government was aware that by increasing taxes it was defeating the purpose of decent living which it was urging citizens to adopt.

Pemba MP **Mr Landson Hantuba** said more attention was paid to inlet than to the outlet.

"We will continue year in, year out, introducing these (taxation) measures. Over employment has always been protested against in this House. People know which wings of the Government are productive and which ones are not."

Mr Hantuba said well-placed people were in a position to offer themselves salaries up to K30,000 which they later transferred outside the country.

"They transfer their accounts, yet here at home, we continue taxing people."

MP ALLEGES UNITA HARASSMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

A MEMBER of Parliament yesterday alleged that UNITA guerrillas were kidnapping Zambians and poaching animals in the Western Province.

Liuwa MP **Mr Namushi Namuchana** said people in his constituency and on the Angolan border were living in fear.

He appealed to the Party and its Government to give security to the people in his area. Mr Namuchana was contributing to a debate on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Everyday there were new faces entering Zambia illegally from Angola.

People suspected Zambia was supporting UNITA although this was not true.

He said Zambia should not commit suicide by bearing the problem of incursions alone but must ask other international bodies to help.

CSO: 3400/868

GOVERNMENT SECURITY FORCES REINFORCED AFTER ANGOLANS' INFLUX

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

GOVERNMENT security forces have been reinforced in the North-Western and Western provinces following an influx of Angolans into Zambia, according to reports from the areas.

The increasing number of people crossing the border was reported to be a result of hostilities between government troops of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and UNITA insurgents of Jonas Savimbi.

The Minister of Home Affairs Mr Frederick Chomba when asked to give details on the reports said:

"I cannot discuss any specific incident but what I know is that we are screening refugees as they come into the country.

"For sometime now," he added, "Angolans have been crossing into Zambia because of the fighting between UNITA and the MPLA."

Those who proved to be genuine refugees were kept at Mayukwayukwa near Kaoma in the Western Province while those crossing into the North-Western Province were sent to Maheba near Solwezi.

According to the reports at least two of the people were found to be commanders from one of the fighting camps and were being held.

The Angolan border areas in both provinces have been sensitive for some time now. The Luanda government asked all refugees to return but the majority were reluctant to do so.

CSO: 3400/868

CSBZ URGES GOVERNMENT TO LIFT BAN ON MEAT IMPORTS FROM NEIGHBORS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Feb 83 p 5

[Excerpt]

THE Cold Storage Board of Zambia which during 1981 made a loss of K1.3 million in its operations, has urged the Government to lift the ban on beef imports from neighbouring countries.

The board was sceptical whether the ban imposed in 1976 had fulfilled its objectives of giving impetus to the growth of the local herd when considered that the beef cattle of 77,600 head marketed in 1976 had only improved by 29 per cent with 100,500 marketed in 1981 against national demand of 200,000.

This is contained in the CSBZ annual report presented before Parliament last Friday.

Because of the shortfall there was a meat shortage and this had led to cattle rustling and high meat prices, says board's chairman Mr Paul Chibulu.

The report says butchers had resorted to unscrupulous methods of maintaining their profits. The CSBZ appealed to

the Government to allow it to import beef from neighbouring countries which was cheaper than local cuts if the company was to improve its turnover.

Mr Chibulu says the year under review was a difficult one for the CSBZ and business was on the decline because of numerous difficulties it faced.

And reviewing the CSBZ operations, general manager Mr Dominic Chilao says in the report that because of the overall scarcity of cattle in Zambia commercial farmers had hiked their prices exorbitantly.

This had resulted in the board failing to buy animals in reasonable numbers in Central and Southern provinces.

The total turnover of the CSBZ during the year was K10.50 million including a K3 million subsidy from the Government and sale of by-products like hides, horns and blood had gone up.

CSO: 3400/868

ZCTU CHAIRMAN OPENS DISTRICT ZCTU SEMINAR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions wants a number of seats in the National Assembly to be specially reserved for the labour movement, ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba said.

Mr Chiluba was speaking at the Ridgeway Campus of the University of Zambia when he opened a district ZCTU seminar yesterday.

He said if a constitutional arrangement was made for such representation, workers would be seen to participate at the source of law making.

The ZCTU was aware that some people would cry for a similar arrangement.

Mr Chiluba warned that any economic arrangement made by the Party and its Government would fail if it did not have the support of the citizens.

He gave the example of prices which he said were out of reach for a common man. "If the prices are too high, the

people will not afford."

Failure to afford the prices by the common man meant that goods will not be bought — a bad situation for the economy.

"In all the sufferings that the workers are going through, the labour movement needs MPs who would argue for them with the mandate from the workers.

"We don't want to be appointed but to be given a block of seats in Parliament for which union members would elect their representatives," Mr Chiluba said.

He warned against any division between works councils and works committees. Works councillors should realise there could have been no works councils without the trade union movement.

It was the trade union that recommended which worker should stand in the works council he explained.

CSO: 3400/868

ZCTU CHAIRMAN SAYS WORKERS SHOULD PRESS FOR BENEFITS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions chairman-general Mr Frederick Chiluba said time was ripe for trade unionists to be more vigilant and forthright in their demand for workers' benefits.

"Benefits must be seen to be forthcoming and this is the time for agitating for economic, political and social benefits for members," Mr Chiluba said in Ndola yesterday.

He reiterated his stand on the five per cent wage ceiling announced by the Government saying the ZCTU would press hard to have it lifted.

"By limiting to five per cent it is a clear denial of the labour movement's right to negotiate for members' benefits."

Mr Chiluba urged trade union leaders to work hard to break what he termed the "vicious cycle" brought up by the Party and its Government.

He was pleased to learn that the National Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers had suspended all negotiations for collective agreements until the Government clarified the five per cent ceiling.

"We cannot sit idle by and see prices go up while our members' income is dwindling."

"Any trade union leader who succumbs to the machination of the slogans of the country, is not supposed to

be in the forefront to fight for justice. He must step down and leave the job to people who are ready to carry out even when they were smacked and at the point of crucifixion will not give up."

Mr Chiluba urged the labour movement and the Party and its Government to find a point of equilibrium where personal incomes of workers would be able to afford the general level of prices.

"We must agitate for a situation where we can find a point of equilibrium where personal incomes will be able to afford the general level of prices in order to promote economic development."

The labour movement knew that Zambia was in economic difficulties, but it was the workers who bore the brunt of the impact and incidence of every price increase.

He said the Government must divert funds from certain unprofitable projects to those which would create employment.

Mr Chiluba said this when he commented on the 25,938 Grade Seven pupils selected for Grade Eight — leaving 125,000 in the streets.

He said the Government must look at programmes where funds had been committed and divert such money to areas which would create employment.

As long as poverty continued, and as long as unemployment kept rising, the vicious cycle would continue to grow.

ZCTU CHALLENGES GOVERNMENT TO DEMONSTRATE COST-SAVING MEASURES

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) has challenged the Party and its Government to demonstrate practically the cost-saving measures which other institutions are being urged to effect.

ZCTU acting general secretary, Mr Samuel Lungu said the labour movement wanted to see "practical demonstration and not slogans."

Mr Lungu said this was the stand taken by the ZCTU at its recent general council meeting held at Kabwe's President's Citizenship College on President Kaunda's call for the labour movement, Zambia Federation of Employers, Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association and the Chambers of Commerce to work out cost-saving measures.

Dr Kaunda, who made the call last December, when he opened the 17th Party National Council meeting at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall in Lusaka said:

"Successful campaigns to cut costs while increasing production are the salvation of this economy.

"They are possible and can be a reality. What is not spent is available for ploughing back for example, for increasing job opportunity."

Mr Lungu said the ZCTU recognised Zambia's critical economic situation and appreciated the need to cut costs while increasing production.

But the Party and its Government as "parents" needed to lead by example.

In Chingola ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba said his movement was determined to fight for substantial wage increases for workers in view of the escalating cost of living.

Mr Chiluba said at a meeting of teachers, held at Chiwempala community welfare hall, that it would be absurd to expect workers to produce more if their living and working conditions were bad.

"We are saying if prices are going to increase freely then they (the Party and its Government) should allow wages to run freely," Mr Chiluba told the cheering teachers.

He warned workers that this fight would not succeed unless it was fully supported by all.

Mr Chiluba criticised the Government for presenting what he called a "stylish budget".

He recalled that unlike in the past this year Prime Minister and Finance Minister

Mundia deliberately omitted to tell the nation what the various commodities whose prices were increased would cost and what possible increases should be expected to come on the rest.

Mr Chiluba predicted increased hardships for workers this year especially after UBZ and other road transport passenger companies had local and inter-city fares increased.

The ZCTU, Mr Chiluba said, appreciated that the country was facing a difficult economic period but he wondered why workers should "bear the brunt of this storm".

"We have objected to the five per cent wage increase limit because what it means is that if you earn K100 then you should get only K5 increase. In fact what we are saying is to hell with the five per cent wage increase," Mr Chiluba declared.

ZCTU had submitted wage increase proposals to Prime Minister Mundia's office for consideration.

ZCCM EXTENDS FREEZE ON SALARY INCREASES TO SENIOR STAFF

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) has extended the freeze on salary increments to employees in the senior staff category, a spokesman confirmed in Ndola yesterday.

The spokesman said all senior staff had been notified about the decision which was one of the many cost-saving measures ZCCM had taken to protect the mining industry from collapse because of financial constraints.

ZCCM imposed an indefinite freeze on salary increases for employees from superintendent and above last year, but this had been extended to cover others below the rank of superintendent who were in senior positions.

When announcing the salary squeeze a spokesman said then that the situation would be reviewed as soon as the company's financial position improved.

Other cost-saving measures the ZCCM has adopted include the phasing out of 500 expatriate employees, early retirement and withdrawal of some of the fringe benefits such as free company cars.

CSO: 3400/868

ZESCO RELEASES FISCAL YEAR 1980-1981 REPORT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

ZESCO is owed more than K10 million in unpaid electricity bills by Government departments and other consumers.

This is disclosed in the corporation's annual report for the 1980/81 financial year just released and tabled in Parliament.

Chairman of the board and Zimco director for Energy and Transport Mr Patrick Chisanga said despite the arrears Zesco made a K3 million profit during the year under review.

The profit was a tremendous improvement over the previous financial year when the organisation incurred a K7.3 million loss and the boost in profits has been attributed to tariff increases effected in the latter part of 1979.

The overall profitability of the company was hampered by the rural division operations which continued to make losses. The loss for the year was K6.2 million over the previous year.

The report says that Zesco might have to depend on Government subsidies or make regular tariff increases in future to meet costs.

During the year under review the corporation netted K74.7 million for the sale in electricity which was K17.4 million more than the previous year's record.

The sales included a sum of K22.134 million earned from the export of power to Zimbabwe.

The export earnings increased approximately 55 per cent over the previous year's sales of K14.3 million.

On operational difficulties facing the company, the report says these have been accentuated by the inability of consumers to settle their electricity bills on time. This was a source of concern and imposed a liquidity problem on the corporation.

The Government and its departments were the hardest to persuade to pay. The result had been the rise in unpaid bills from K4.12 million in the previous year to K7.18 million during the year under review—an increase of 74.3 per cent.

The Government is not the only defaulter. Individuals, commercial and industrial consumers owe Zesco K6 million.

In his report Mr Chisanga says: "This group is more amenable to persuasion but it is at times necessary to go to the extreme of withdrawing supplies."

The report shows that the country's energy consumption

increased from 5789 gwt to 5844 gwt while the maximum demand decreased from 778.3 megawatts to 763.86 megawatts constituting a 2 per cent decrease.

There was an appreciable increase on consumption by the mines.

But the report warns that because of the liquidity problem there was a danger of the electricity service deteriorating.

And despite the increase in cost of import materials and other financial setbacks, the corporation's investment in capital projects stood at K40.5 million during the year under review, compared to K16.8 million for the previous year.

The growth in the number of employees was 5.5 per cent and the total number of employees was 4,619 compared to 4,376 the previous year. Out of this figure 93 were expatriates.

The corporation had continued to face a critical shortage of engineers and accountants and this had slowed down the Zambianisation process. Zesco had stepped up training programmes.

Unfortunately those who had been trained by the corporation had later resigned because of poor conditions of service.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE TO VET CANDIDATES FOR GENERAL ELECTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Central Committee will continue to vet or adopt prospective candidates for a general election—even after the primaries have been abolished.

Speaking during the second reading of the Electoral (Amendment) Bill yesterday, Prime Minister Mundia said the Central Committee would automatically adopt all candidates except those whose activities were inimical to the interests of the nation.

The Bill seeks to abolish primary elections as recommended by the 14th Party National Council.

"The Central Committee will not exercise this power of adoption against any prospective candidate unless it is satisfied that if elected, he will work to disunite the nation, try to destroy it or advocate serious disruption at local or national level or any at any other place," he said.

Primary elections and vetting of candidates had been subjects of adverse comments in the National Council and in the Press. "I have no doubt the decision to do away with primary elections will bring delight to many people."

The adoption of candidates was a universal practice even in Western countries and multi-party states.

"If candidates stand without any backing of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) or approval of the Central Committee, they would be independent candidates and Zambia would be a 'no party' state."

Serious thought had been given to whether it was possible to compile a list of specific instances under which a candidate's nomination could be disapproved on the grounds that it was inimical to the State.

It had been virtually impossible to enumerate all possible instances because the term "inimical to the interests of the state" was wide.

"It includes serious criminal matters such as treason and spying as well as instances where a person does not actually commit any criminal offence but advocates and promotes tribalism which if encouraged can seriously jeopardise the unity of Zambia."

"These are some of the instances the Central Committee could regard as being inimical to the interests of the State," the Prime Minister stressed.

A decision of the Central Committee, as the law stands now, cannot be challenged in the courts of law unless a candidate shows the top Party body acted in bad faith in deciding not to support him in attaining the position of high leadership, he said.

INDUSTRIALIST SAYS GOVERNMENT'S PRICE CONTROL DECISION RIGHT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Feb 83 p 5

[Text]

ZAMBIANS must accept the price "explosion" created by the lifting of price control as this will entail the availability of more goods in shops below the black market levels, Kitwe industrialist Mr Murray Sanderson said yesterday.

Mr Sanderson said it was inevitable that consumers would pay higher prices in shops. But he noted that unless there was a subsidy, price decontrol would reduce the supply of controlled goods while at the same time increasing the demand and thus create shortages.

"The inevitable outcome of this is a black market, and black market prices are generally much higher than equilibrium prices," he said.

The equilibrium price was dictated by supply and demand.

Mr Sanderson was addressing the Kitwe Press Club during its first meeting this year at Edinburgh Hotel.

He warned that interference with prices could only produce inefficiency: "Unfortunately it may well be a year or longer before the removal of price control is reflected in greater availability to the benefit of the customer."

A return to price control would no doubt be popular and would be hailed as a victory for

the consumer but higher excise duties and sales taxes and excessive printing of money could not be reversed, he said.

"All that would happen is that some prices would be held at artificially low levels which would in turn hold back supplies and create shortages. This would leave us in the old unsatisfactory position we were in before prices were decontrolled," he added.

To attribute the "price explosion" to the lifting of price control when the real cause was the fiscal measures announced in January could only mislead the public and strengthen the present demand for the reimposition of price control which could achieve nothing except to destroy economic efficiency.

"It would be far wiser to recognise that the Government's decision to decontrol prices was right and courageous and to accept the unavoidable need to tighten our belts in the present economic

NORTHERN, LUAPULA PROVINCES' CROP PRODUCTION MORE THAN DOUBLES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 11 Feb 83 p 5

[Text]

PRODUCTION of agricultural crops in Northern and Luapula Provinces has more than doubled in the last two years, chairman of the Rural Development Committee, Mr Kapasa Makasa, said yesterday.

Speaking in an interview shortly after his arrival from the two provinces, Mr Makasa said he was very impressed with the efforts the people were making in farming.

In 1981, the area produced 328,273 bags of maize whereas the figure rose to 648,590 bags in 1982.

Mr Makasa said there was every indication that there will be a great improvement of crop production by both commercial and small-scale farmers this year.

He said the production of other crops such as beans, paddy rice and finger millet had also increased tremendously.

Mr Makasa, who is member of the Central Committee, said these factors proved the fact

that every single hectare in the provinces, including the high rainfall areas, could be used to produce food if properly managed.

He reiterated that there was no "poor" soil in Zambia and added that even sandy plains in Western Province, the mountainous regions of the Muchinga and the tsetse-fly areas of the valleys could be used productively.

"We in Zambia can successfully grow food on any land as long as trees and grass grow on it," he said.

The only problem, he pointed, was that most farmers were not being paid in time for their crops and were finding it hard to obtain inputs.

"I must urge co-opera-

tives and whoever is in charge of paying the farmers and supplying them with inputs to work very quickly in order to avoid frustrating the farmers," he said.

The people throughout the country had responded well to the government's Lima Programme and care must be taken to see that they are not discouraged.

"Some co-operatives in several provinces are doing well. But there are others such as those in Luapula and Northern Provinces which are creating a lot of problems for the farmers," he said.

Mr Makasa said the other problem affecting farmers in the provinces was the delay by the Agricultural Finance Company (AFC) in processing cattle loans.

REVIEW SAYS NATION'S DEPENDENCE ON NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES DECLINING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Feb 83 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIANS used to spend about K40 million a year abroad on business and holiday trips before the Government took measures to control the outflow of foreign exchange.

The information is contained in the issue of the **Financial Review** which says that according to Bank of Zambia sources major recipients of the money were countries in the south including Zimbabwe, Botswana and Swaziland.

The publication recalls that Prime Minister Mundia recently confirmed that Zambian travellers were spending K900,000 a month in Swaziland and that the figure for the whole year was more than K10 million.

"The restrictions will now bring to almost nothing the foreign exchange spent in the three countries as most of it was coming from holiday makers especially in the case of Botswana and Swaziland.

Tourists earned Zimbabwe about K32 million last year and 40 per cent of the amount came from Zambian travellers but Zimbabwe will still continue to receive a large number of businessmen from Zambia because of flourishing trade.

According to the publication, Zambia has the most extensive trade relationship

among PIA members supplying metal alloys, cement and tobacco but they account for only two per cent of total exports.

"This low proportion reflects Zambia's heavy dependence on mineral exports, copper in particular, for which only a very small market of less than one per cent total aggregate exists in Africa".

Observing that Zambia's dependence on neighbouring countries is declining, the **Financial Review** says Kenya has remained Zambia's major regional supplier of lubricants, paper and other manufactured items while Kenya imports from Zambia have dropped because of the border closure with Tanzania.

It was reported this month that Zambia had opened a new trade route with Kenya through Mpulungu and Burundi to facilitate trade between the two countries.

UNION UNREST POSSIBLE IF FIVE PERCENT WAGE INCREASE LIMIT RETAINED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

THE National Union of Building, Engineering and General Workers (NUBEGW) has warned of industrial unrest if employers insisted on the five per cent wage increase limit when negotiations for new collective agreements start in April.

The warning was issued in Ndola yesterday by the union's general secretary Mr Patrick Nzima.

Mr Nzima said most of the employers in the building, engineering, iron and steel industries had indicated to the union they would not bargain for more than five per cent when negotiations resume.

But the workers were expecting something better and if they did not get what they wanted there would be sporadic strikes in the industry,

warned Mr Nzima.

Employers in Zambia were passing around a circular among themselves emphasising the need to stand by the five per cent wage ceiling, and the union was trying to get a copy of it and ascertain its origin.

The wage increase limit announced by the Government was just one of the conditions negotiated for with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) but had not been effected it could not be used as a basis for negotiations.

Most of the collective agreements would expire at the end of next month and the union would enter into negotiations to draw up fresh facts in April.

Mr Nzima warned the employers they would be held responsible for any industrial unrest which might break out as a result of their stand on the issue.

CSO: 3400/844

BUSINESSMEN SEEK EFFICIENCY IN SHIPPING GOODS THROUGH DAR ES SALAAM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by Peter Soko]

[Text]

DAR ES SALAAM, Wednesday.

INTENSE consultations between Zambian businessmen and the Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) officials started here today aimed at thrashing out problems besetting the movement of Zambian goods through the Dar es Salaam port.

This follows the arrival in Dar es Salaam of a five-man delegation of Zambian businessmen led by head of Lusaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry Mr Francis Mpepo at the invitation of harbours officials.

The Zambian team which includes chief executive of Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association (Zincom) Mr Humphrey Samuchapi, was met by Zambian deputy high commissioner to Dar es Salaam Mr Elias Katambi and THA general manager Mr Peter Bakilana.

Others in the Zambian delegation are Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) assistant manager export Mr Louis Wapamesa Jnr and AMI Zambia operations manager Mr Alexander

Caban.

On arrival at the airport Mr Mpepo said the Zambian trade team had been drastically reduced because of pressing problems at home including that of foreign exchange.

The team was initially supposed to be led by director of contingency planning Mr Nedson Nyoni, and Zincom chairman Mr Vernon Mwaanga was expected to be in the delegation.

Answering questions from reporters Mr Mpepo said his team wanted to see for itself what facilities the Dar es Salaam port had to offer to Zambian imports and exports and what problems there were which needed urgent solutions.

He conceded that in the past Zambian importers complained that port facilities were unsatisfactory.

"We thought before starting

what to do next we should come and inspect the port and whatever we are going to discuss with port officials we shall report back home."

Mr Mpepo said the Zambian business community had been told the situation at the port had changed for the better following top level inter-governmental consultations.

He pledged Zambia's commitment to the Dar es Salaam port. His members were looking for satisfaction and efficiency in goods handling.

He had learnt with regret that the use of Dar es Salaam port had been fluid because of world-wide economic recession forcing Zambia to cut down its imports.

He hoped during their stay, the Zambians would find the root cause of the counter-charges of pilferage of Zambian goods with a view to finding a lasting solution.

AFRICARE TO FUND IMPROVEMENT OF FEEDER ROAD

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Feb 83 p 5

[Text]

AFRICARE is to spend about K20,000 to improve the Kamombo-Kapilingizya feeder road in Chama to boost communication to the rice scheme being undertaken in the district.

Africare resident representative in Zambia Mr Kevin Lowther said in Lusaka yesterday one of the major problems his organisation was facing in the Chama project was lack of good roads.

Because of this it had been difficult to monitor farmers' progress on the rice scheme let alone supervise them effectively.

The rice scheme, on which Africare has budgeted K1.1 million, is being undertaken in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development.

"Our biggest problem is transport. The roads in Chama are so bad it is difficult to reach Chifunda, where some of the rice farmers are, even in the dry season.

"This makes it difficult for effective supervision and the provision of essential services."

The American organisation helps in the development of rural areas.

The Chama rice scheme, now entering its second season, sought to improve extension services to rice growers in Kalipilingizya, Simulemba and Chifunda areas.

Introduced

Mechanised farming was being introduced under the guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development.

According to an official review of the project, the farmers had been organised into three producer cooperatives and were gradually assuming responsibility for operating and maintaining their tractors and other equipment.

"Poor rainfall resulted in low yields in the project's first year [1981-82], but the long-term outlook remains optimistic that farmers will be able to double their harvest through mechanisation, improved seed quality and the introduction of line planting and weeding" Mr Lowther said.

CSO: 3400/868

ZAIRIANS, ZAMBIANS SAY SOLUTION TO KAPUTA BORDER DISPUTE IMMINENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Feb 83 p 2

[Text] A COMMITTEE of experts from Zambia and Zaire on the Kaputa border dispute meets in Lubumbashi this week in what is seen as a climax to months of technical groundwork.

A high powered team of legal experts from Zambia led by Solicitor-General, Mr Charles Manyema, left for Zaire yesterday for the meeting.

Mr Manyema did not give any details on the Lubumbashi meeting.

Highly placed sources in the committee of experts said a solution to the Kaputa border dispute was imminent and the outcome would be announced after the talks.

A solution of the Kaputa border dispute would be a great step towards peaceful co-existence between Zambia and Zaire, the sources said.

Last month, Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi said a committee of experts from Zambia and Zaire would determine the Kaputa border dispute.

Speaking when he closed the fourth ordinary meeting of the Zambia-Zaire regional joint permanent commission in Kitwe, Mr Shapi said the details of the Kaputa border dispute were being scrutinised by a committee of experts from the two countries.

CSO: 3400/868

ZECCO EMPLOYEES PROTEST MANAGEMENT'S DECISION TO LAY THEM OFF

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 24 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpt] OVER 370 employees of the Zambia Engineering and Construction Company [ZECCO] in Lusaka yesterday voiced their strong protest against management's decision to lay them off for 90 working days.

There was tension at the company headquarters where the workers converged for a meeting at which they severely criticised management for constantly resorting to layoffs when the company was faced with financial difficulties.

Some of the workers demanded the immediate removal of the General Manager, Mr Josiah Songolo.

ZECCO has written to the principal labour officer seeking permission to lay off 375 employees due to a "very critical shortage of funds."

The letter to the Principal Labour Officer, dated February 15, 1983 and signed by the Industrial Relations Officer, Mr G. P. Nkole on behalf of the Executive Director, Mr Misheck Banda, reads in part:

"We are hereby asking for your kind permission to lay off a total of 375 employees from both our head office and sites for 90 working days in terms of clause 13 of the current collective agreement.

"The main reason for this decision is that the company is unable to continue with normal operations due to a very critical shortage of funds.

"About 167 of the employees selected for lay-off are covered under the Employment [special provisions] Regulation of 1975."

But when the contents of the letter leaked to the workers, they reacted angrily, saying over 500 ZECCO employees had lost their jobs in this manner since 1980 when the company started effecting its systematic lay-offs.

They urged the company to instead declare them redundant and pay them their full terminal benefits because they did not want to continue being insecure in their jobs.

There was tension at the company premises when the regional secretary of the National Union of Building, Engineering and General Workers (NUBEGW), Mr Ricky Nyirenda arrived to address the workers.

Some enraged employees hurled insults at management and waved placards one of which read: "Father of the nation, KK, please cleanup ZECCO and rescue your children from the lion's den."

ZECCO is a Party company and falls under the UNIP-owned Zambia National Holdings.

Addressing the workers, Mr Nyirenda criticised management for taking a unilateral decision without bothering to consult the union.

He said he had only come to know of the intended layoffs through the principal labour officer who showed him a copy of the letter from ZECCO management.

ZECCO was a Party company which should set a good example to private firms, he said, pointing out that unless the company rescinded its decision, it would set a dangerous precedent to other enterprises facing even more serious financial problems.

Workers and their union were against the lay-offs because others laid off earlier had not been reinstated and management failed to pay them terminal benefits when it finally decided to terminate their services.

Lay-offs were a ploy which management was using to deny workers their full terminal benefits which it could not afford to pay them if they were declared redundant, he charged.

Mr Nyirenda also charged that although the company claimed it had no money, it was still employing expatriate staff who were being paid hefty salaries of over K1,000 per month in some cases.

In view of this inconsistency, the union had resolved to oppose the lay-offs and was demanding that workers should instead be declared redundant and paid full benefits.

It is further demanding that the company should find money to settle its outstanding National Provident Fund (NPF) contributions so that workers could quickly be paid their money by NPF.

CSO: 3400/868

PARASTATALS' FAILURE TO PRODUCE ANNUAL REPORTS HAS 'SERIOUS' RESULTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 23 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

SPEAKER of the National Assembly Mr Robinson Nabulyato warned in Parliament yesterday that failure to produce annual reports by parastatal and government departments bears very serious consequences.

Mr Nabulyato said parliamentary Standing Order 79(2) lays down the requirements for production of annual reports and these issues form provisions of the Constitution under article 90.

The Speaker's remarks were prompted by a point of order by Kapoche Member of Parliament Rev. Ben Zulu who asked whether government was in order to continue failing to produce annual reports in the House despite the ruling of Parliament.

Rev Zulu recalled that a motion was tabled and carried in the House between February and March 1980 requiring parastatals, government ministries and departments to submit

annual reports.

"Sadly, Mr Speaker, there has never been an improvement in the situation and government continues to defy the ruling of the House. Some departments are in arrears since 1977," he added.

He reminded the House, despite attempts to shout him down, that Parliament has power to reject approval of any estimates to erring government departments and asked whether the government was in order not to produce annual reports.

Mr Nabulyato noted that Rev Zulu has brought up this question time and again but some honourable members sometimes forget the seriousness of the issue as he could tell from some interjections.

He said the seriousness of the affair lies in the fact that failure to table annual reports could be a breach of both parliamentary Standing Orders and the nation's Constitution.

He would have made a "serious ruling" on the matter had Rev Zulu not "fortunately" requested government for an explanation and added that possibly Prime Minister Mundia will take care of it.

NDOLA BAKERIES FACING BREAD, FLOUR SHORTAGES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 23 Feb 83 p 7

[Text]

SOME bakeries in Ndola have cut down production of bread by 75 per cent while others have stopped baking bread due to a critical shortage of super-white flour.

Manager for Delice Bakery and Confectionery, Mr Dhiri Vashee said flour was a problem and his allocation had been reduced by 75 per cent.

"I used to get 400 bags (90kg) a week, but presently Kabwe Milling Company gives me 100 bags. If I go full blast, it will last for two days," said Mr Vashee.

He said since he did not want to lay off any workers, he had decided to reduce working hours to only four in a day producing 1,700 loaves of bread, but warned: "If the situation continues, we shall have no option, but to reduce the labour force from the present 53 to 20."

He said if he was allocated at least another 100 bags of flour, the shortage of bread in Ndola could be minimised.

The allocation was not enough to meet the demand, though Delice was capable of making 8,400 loaves of bread per day.

In view of the current shortage of flour, Mr Vashee has started rationing bread to customers.

"We are selling only two loaves of bread to each customer. We have also stopped delivering bread to many shops including state shops," he said.

It was alleged that there was "definitely something wrong somewhere within the distribution line."

Star Bakery manager, Mr Jackson Mbaya said they stopped production on January 7 because of shortage of flour.

There was no bread at Shinkwa and Paterson Home bakeries due to the same problem.

Managing director at Shinkwa Bakery, Mr Ganpat Patel said he was laying off some workers. — ZANA.

IMPORTED MAIZE FOR FAMINE-STRIKEN AREAS TO ARRIVE IN NATION TOMORROW

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 23 Feb 83 p 5

[Excerpt]

A CONSIGNMENT of 4,320 metric tonnes of imported maize destined for famine-stricken areas in Eastern, Southern and Western provinces, is expected to start arriving in the country tomorrow.

The maize is part of a large consignment of emergency food aid being provided by the World Food Programme (WFP) and includes 432 metric tonnes of dried skimmed milk and 216 metric tonnes of edible oil.

WFP deputy representative in Zambia, Mr Vincent Gondwe confirmed in Lusaka yesterday that the maize was expected to start arriving this week while the other foodstuff would be delivered next month.

The emergency exercise to supply food to famine-stricken areas will last three months covering 120,000 people in Siavonga, Gwembe and Namwala districts in Southern Province; Petauke, Katete, Chipata and Chadiza in Eastern Province and Sesh-eke and Senanga in Western Province.

Mr Gondwe said the WFP was holding discussions with district secretaries in the affected districts in order to determine

the precise locations of villages and number of people affected.

They are also examining the transport requirements in all areas to ensure that no problems arise when the food supplies are finally despatched.

And in order to facilitate quick delivery of the maize, the WFP has made arrangements with Namboard to supply the starving villages with maize from its depots in the affected provinces, and this would be replaced when the WFP consignment arrives.

Mr Gondwe said it was cumbersome to transport maize from Lusaka to Chadiza or any of the affected districts when Namboard had maize in those areas which could be released to the starving people.

Distribution of food was expected to start any time from now, and would continue until all the affected areas had been covered.

He said the situation in the Western Province had improved because the relief aid programme has been going on for sometime, but more still had to be done in Eastern and Southern provinces.

NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT APPROVES MICROWAVE NETWORK INSTALLATION GRANT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 21 Feb 83 p 3

[Excerpt] **THE Norwegian government has approved a grant of K14 million for the installation of the microwave network to link Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe.**

Norway has also approved an additional K17 million for the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference [SADCC] projects this year.

This was disclosed in Lusaka yesterday by the Norwegian consul in Zambia Mr Kristian Petersen who said the money was approved by the Norwegian parliament during its sitting in November and December.

Mr Petersen said the money for the microwave network link between the three African states has already been granted and implementation of the project should be starting any time.

Work on the microwave network link will be undertaken by Nera, a Norwegian firm and Ericson of Sweden.

The network will be connected between the three countries in Livingstone in Zambia, Francistown in Botswana and Bulawayo in Zimbabwe.

The microwave network is expected to improve direct communications between the three countries and lessen their dependence in communications on racist South Africa.

CSO: 3400/868

ZAMBIA IMPORTERS PREFER TO USE SOUTH AFRICAN TRANSPORTERS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 21 Feb 83 p 7

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIAN importers prefer having their cargo transported into the country by South African and other foreign transporters. Truckers Association of Zambia (TAZ) deputy secretary, Mr Charles Madondo said in Lusaka at the weekend.

Mr Madondo said that members of his association recently made individual inquiries to importers but their efforts came to nothing as importers insisted that they would rather have cargo handled either by South African or other truckers from Zimbabwe, Botswana and Malawi.

He said the reason the importers advanced for preferring foreign transporters to local ones was that the rates charged by the former were lower.

But Mr Madondo conceded that the rates being offered by Zambian transporters were slightly higher to those of foreign truckers, adding that they were also justifiable when transport running costs for Zambian truckers are taken into account.

The TAZ deputy secretary said that his association was currently working out rates for national truckers so that there could be a change in the present situation where the nation was losing a lot of foreign exchange to South African and other transporters.

Mr Madondo was commenting on the monopoly of foreign truckers in the transportation of cargo from the South African ports.

He pointed out that some realistic Zambian transporters have the interest of the nation at heart and would not mind taking part in the haulage of Zambian goods from

South Africa despite increased running costs.

"We realise that if the foreign truckers are to continue monopolising the haulage of cargo from the south more foreign exchange will continue to be lost but if we also take part some money will be saved," Mr Madondo said.

Another difficulty the Zambian truckers are facing is obtaining licences to operate in South Africa, he said.

Mr Madondo said when he went to South Africa last December, the general view expressed by freight firms involved in the handling of Zambian cargo was that local truckers should take full control of the exercise if foreign exchange is to be conserved.

He said some firms were to offer haulage contracts to Zambian truckers as a measure to assist in helping the economic hardships of the nation.

CSO: 3400/868

PAPER BANNED INDEFINITELY FROM COVERING PARLIAMENT PROCEEDINGS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 18 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA DAILY Ma' has been banned from covering the proceedings of Parliament indefinitely, Speaker of the National Assembly, **MR ROBINSON NABULYATO** announced yesterday.

The Speaker's order is in view of two repeated mistakes in which the **DAILY MAIL** named **MR CLEMENS MWANZA** as Member of Parliament for Nyimba when the MP for the area is Minister of State for Youth and Sport, **MR ASTON PHIRI**.

Mr Mwanza lost his seat after the High Court in Lusaka upheld a petition filed by Mr Phiri in 1979.

Mr Nabulyato wondered why the **DAILY MAIL** had committed the same mis-

take twice especially that he had criticised the paper after committing the mistake the first time.

"I don't know whether the paper is interested in Mr Mwanza to be MP for Nyimba. If they are canvassing for Mr Mwanza to be MP for Nyimba then they are getting illegal because time for canvassing for elections has not come yet," he said.

Mr Nabulyato said besides the major mistake in yesterday's story in which Mr Mwanza was mistakenly named as MP for Nyimba, the paper also committed two minor mistakes by saying **MR RODGERS CHAIWA** was MP for Ndola Central when he was former MP for Ndola.

The other mistake was that the paper said the no-

mination of **MR LAWRENCE PIKITI** (Malole) brought the number of members on the Committee of Absence of members from sitting in the House to 11 when the number remained at 10.

"Mr Pikiti merely replaced Mr Chaiwa on the Committee," Mr Nabulyato said.

He ordered that entry passes to Parliament be withdrawn from all **DAILY MAIL** reporters and instructed the Sergeant-at-Arms, police and the editor of Parliamentary debates to order **MAIL** reporters out of the Press Gallery.

Mr Nabulyato said he will only re-admit reporters from the paper into the Press Gallery after the paper's management has assured him that only responsible reporters will cover proceedings of Parliament.

CSO: 3400/868

JAPANESE AOTS OFFERS TO TRAIN ZAMBIAN BUSINESSMEN

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 18 Feb 83 p 7

[Text]

THE JAPANESE Association of Overseas Technical Scholarship (AOTS) has this year offered to train Zambian businessmen in various fields, a founder member of the non-governmental organisation said in Lusaka yesterday.

Dr Wimala Tissa Weerakoon who is the director of the Technical Development and Advisory Unit at the University of Zambia School of Engineering said that he received the letter from Japan last week requesting him to conduct interviews for candidates.

Dr Weerakoon said that Zambian entrepreneurs should take advantage of the offer and approach him for forms which should be filled and sent to Japan before March 30 because the courses are to begin in April this year.

At least six businessmen are to be selected to attend the courses, he said.

He said that the offer is a result of this request to AOTS last year when he visited Japan. Dr Weerakoon explained that AOTS is financed by Japanese industrialists and businessmen who are interested in the technological advancement of the developing countries.

The training offer to Zambia covers three to six months courses in manufacturing, chemical, industrial and mechanical engineering, Dr Weerakoon said.

The selected Zambian businessmen together with others coming from other developing countries will be attached to Japanese firms similar in operations to those the candidates will come from.

CSO: 3400/868

STATE TO CONTINUE TO PROTECT CONSUMERS FROM UNREALISTIC PRICE RISES

Commerce Minister's Address

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE State will not abrogate its legal and moral responsibility to protect consumers against unrealistic price increases, Commerce and Industry Minister of State Mr Leonard Subulwa declared in Livingstone yesterday.

Addressing businessmen including marketeers in Victoria Hall, Mr Subulwa said prices had been decontrolled for 32 items to enable producers to charge economic prices but not for retailers to crush customers under the burden of exploitative prices.

Any commodity whose pricing was being abused may be controlled by issuing a statutory instrument and that the "re-introduction of controls in certain cases seems inevitable."

Shops, butcheries, groceries and marketeers who charged high prices should be boycotted by consumers and manufacturers should not supply goods to such traders to force them to charge acceptable prices.

Producers of decontrolled goods should help the Government control the rising prices if they wanted the present free market system to prevail while consumers should also be prepared to sacrifice certain necessities, he said.

Consumers should form resistance groups to spearhead a boycott of butcheries; some of which increased prices of meat from K2.70 to K7.50.

"There is lunacy in some increases of prices on locally produced goods on the pretext that the Kwacha has been devalued by 20 per cent.

"I cannot understand the traders' reasoning because devaluation only affects imported goods, not those locally produced," Mr Subulwa said.

It was outrageous for a shop to charge K20 for a tin of cooking oil from ROP normally retailing at K8.42 and expect the Government not to react by taking protective measures.

Some people were even advocating the decontrol of hotel rooms charges. That would not be in the interest of the tourist industry as price rises would not be conducive to its promotion.

Mr Subulwa said devaluation, price decontrols and other measures were taken to revamp the ailing economy and jack up flagging production in local industries.

The mining industry was not doing well and would have ground to a halt if the central bank had not been financing its operations thereby pass-

ing extra burden to the tax payer.

Farmers could not sell their produce while other manufacturers and industries were exposed to economic doom if remedial measures were not taken because they could not keep on absorbing losses caused by poor production rates.

"There would have been a social disaster if measures had not been taken which include a 50 per cent foreign exchange rebate to Zambian exporters plus transport subsidy to encourage them earn foreign exchange."

Clearing the air on the economic pricing system the minister said a producer of any commodity "will suggest a maximum wholesale and retail price to which transport cost can be added."

Before transportation cost could be added to any item, these figures should be sub-

mitted for approval to district councils who would use the Zambia Railways or Contract Haulage charges to work out these extra costs depending on the mode of conveyance.

Mr Subulwa warned councils not to prevent the smooth operations of traders by delaying approval of prices of commodities which need genuine reappraisal as it would not be in the interest of the economy and the consumers.

However, since the Government's decision to decontrol prices there has been a public outcry against businessmen who have taken advantage of the measures to charge unrealistic prices under the pretext of charging "economic prices."

People feel the Government has abandoned them and think that limitation of salaries and wages for workers to five per cent is actually leaving them out into the cold.

Mundia Threatens Party Intervention

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRIME Minister Mundia has threatened Party intervention to control beef prices charged by butchers throughout the country.

Mr Mundia said yesterday that price decontrol mechanism was aimed at economic recovery and not to make prices of goods go beyond the reach of consumers.

He was addressing a meeting at Kyindu ranch east of Lusaka.

Accompanied by top Party and Government officials Mr Mundia said the Government was worried about the haphazard beef price structure — with butchers as middlemen — reaping huge fortunes.

The Prime Minister directed that the Commercial Farmers Bureau and the Butchers Association should sit down and agree on fair beef prices.

"I am satisfied that the butchers already charge economic prices but now they have exceeded the limits of economic prices."

Should the butchers not make any moves to reduce the

prices of meat then the Party might be forced "to jump in" and control the situation, he warned.

Mr Mundia welcomed the formation of Meat Producers Cooperative Society of Zambia which is to integrate and organise meat production.

He hoped the society would aim at distributing evenly what had been produced.

Mr Mundia was optimistic that within the next two to three years Zambia would become self-sufficient in beef production. He urged the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development to step up its extension facilities to rural areas to improve the quality of the traditional herd by controlling diseases.

Apart from boosting the meat industry it was important that equal attention be paid to revamping fisheries since this was an alternative source of protein, he said.

CSO: 3400/868

BRIEFS

ELEVEN TRADERS LOSE LICENCES--Eleven traders have lost their licences in Mufulira because they abused the trust the district council had in them, Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi said on Tuesday. Addressing Party leaders in Kamuchanga community hall, Mr Shapi said the council would follow up the matter by withdrawing licences from businessmen who increased prices unilaterally following the announcement of the price decontrol policy by the Government last December. He said the Party and its Government had been working on similar measures for a long time. A stage had now been reached where people should be taught a lesson. Mr Shapi said this when he answered questions from Party officials who complained that since the prices were decontrolled traders flouted manufacturers' fixed prices. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Feb 83 p 1]

SOLAR ENERGY SOURCES EXPLOITATION--The National Council for Scientific Research has called for the development of appropriate technologies to exploit abundant solar and other alternative energy sources. While Zambia could afford to export hydro electrical energy, its distribution to "far flung small localised communities seems to be overlooked in a vast country like Zambia," said a spokesman. The spokesman who announced a lecture on solar energy for February 25 said rural development efforts could best be assisted if energy supplies were available at places where development was taking place. Noting that solar energy which has abundant energy was still untapped in Zambia, the spokesman said: "Appropriate technologies have to be developed to harness the potential of not only solar but other alternative energy sources." Zambia last year asked the World Bank for help in assessing her energy needs and a team of experts was in Zambia to determine the extent of indigenous energy resources and examine constraints hampering their exploitation. The officials from the World Bank have completed their study and a report on their findings is expected to be presented to the Government this month. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Feb 83 p 2]

WAGE INCREASE DEMANDED BY RAILWAY WORKERS--Zambia Railways workers have demanded for a 100 percent wage increase to offset hardships caused by the devaluation of the Kwacha and decontrol of prices. Speaking in Livingstone, Railway Workers Union of Zambia vice-branch chairman Mr John Mulenga said the union would not back down from its wage increase demand. Mr Mulenga told cheering union members that management had been asked to take into consideration workers' demands when hiking train fares to avert industrial instability.

All parastatals, he said, have been given the green light to charge economic prices to offset production costs which include workers wages. He called on the Government to rescind its decision to decontrol prices because the well-intended ideas and plans have misfired. He warned the railways management not to buy time by using delaying tactics. Workers, he said, cannot be asked to be loyal and dedicated on empty stomachs. He said there would always be friction between political and workers' systems as long as the state fails to satisfy the basic human needs of the labour force. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 17 Feb 83 p 7]

NATION ENJOYS RELATIVELY FREE PRESS--Zambia is among African countries which enjoy a relatively free Press, Zambia Daily Mail Editor-in-Chief, Mr Komani Kachinga observed in Lusaka yesterday. He attributed Zambia's freedom of the Press to President Kaunda who he said, "is a great believer in a free Press." Mr Kachinga made these observations when British High Commissioner to Zambia Mr John Johnson and visiting British High Commissioner to Malawi, Mr William Peters, visited the Zambia Daily Mail yesterday. He said: "Fortunately for Zambia, President Kaunda is a great believer in the freedom of the Press. The Press is a democratic institution in this country." He said there was no censorship at the Mail and that the national daily newspaper chose its own stories without outside interference. Mr Kachinga added that the newspaper chose its own subject to comment on as a member of one family in the one party participatory democracy despite different shades of opinion in the nation. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 16 Feb 83 p 1]

CSO: 3400/844

PLAN TO REDUCE SIZE OF ARMY REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

THE exercise to reduce the size of the army and make it more compatible with the economy and population of the country is continuing.

The Minister of State (Security), Cde Emmerson Mnangagwa, said this in the Assembly yesterday during debate on the \$50 million defence vote in the supplementary estimates of expenditure.

Replying to debate by backbenchers, on behalf of his defence counterpart, Cde Sydney Sekeramayi, Cde Mnangagwa said the enormous task before the Government was to build a single national army out of the three armies inherited after independence.

When he took up the debate, Cde Sekeramayi said an independent Zimbabwe Government could not continue to maintain a pay structure that favoured white soldiers at the expense of their black counterparts.

For this reason, he said, the Government was taking steps to change the discriminatory pay structure of the past by up-grading salaries of black officers to the same level as those of white soldiers.

Before independence, the minister said, black non-commissioned officers earned \$4,24 a day but this had been raised to \$7,89.

Cde Sekeramayi also

said the Government had begun implementing a five-year programme of replacing obsolete army vehicles and purchasing new ones. He said delaying the programme any further would have meant undertaking it at greater cost as prices of equipment went up.

Brigadier John Probert (RF, Borrowdale) had asked what had become of an earlier Government assurance that the army would be reduced to a "tight well-trained" force of 41 000 men.

Mr Bill Irvine (Ind., Marlborough) questioned the increase of \$8 million in the estimates for the replacement of army vehicles and wondered why the defence ministry had not made provision for this large expenditure in the original estimates.

RF leader, Mr Ian Smith, said he agreed with the principle of removing the discriminatory pay structure in the army

but asked whether it would not have been better to stagger the period.

Kopje Independent MP, Mr Denis Divaris said: "In America, President Ronald Reagan is having a hard time because he would not hear of reductions in his defence budget . . . even here we should not hear of it."

What he wanted, however, was an assurance from the Government that money spent on the army was well spent and that army vehicles were not damaged through negligence by soldiers.

When Cde Sekeramayi explained that traffic accidents were not the preserve of the army, Mr Divaris quipped: "What about the chap who drove the wrong way up Samora Machel Avenue."

The minister replied: "That was just one of those exotic tragedies that happen from time to time, but I can assure you that is not the pattern of driving in the army."

CAUSES OF INFLATION EXAMINED

Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by Dr Gladius Lewis]

[Text]

IN the 1970s, after two decades of creeping but moderate inflation, the world economy suffered an acceleration in its inflation rate. The fact is that rapid inflation has become a global problem — characterised not only by its severity but also by its universality and disparity.

High inflation is being experienced in virtually every country and the degree of dispersion of inflation rates among individual countries and groups of countries has shown secular increases (see table 1). In this respect Zimbabwe is no exception, having suffered a good measure of inflation in recent years.

The relevant questions here are: Are there any consensual explanations for what has been called "worldwide inflation"? What could be the specific causes of the uncomfortably high level of inflation in Zimbabwe? What measures can be taken to stem the tide?

Let us attempt an answer to the first question now. In seeking an explanation for "worldwide inflation" some observers have tended to take a

long-term historical view.

One must really look to a combination of forces, events and institutional factors and effectively run through the whole gamut of possible causes. Should we point the finger at the fast growth in the money supplies in the major industrialised countries?

Or, at the (not unrelated) rapid expansion of international liquidity, including the expansion in bank lending? Or, at the sharp rise in most import prices leading to a worsening of the terms of trade?

What about the quadrupling of oil prices in 1973/74 and the subsequent increases? And the food price explosion of 1973/74 following major crop failures? Some observers say the main culprit is the sharp run-up in the price of gold between the end of 1978 and early 1980.

The ensuing boost to the international reserves of many industrialised countries, it is argued, enabled their central banks to take a less disciplined approach to their domestic monetary policies.

Another way of interpreting the recent worldwide inflationary experience is to cite various sensitive response mechanisms that, in the words of the Bank for International Settlements, "are, in a sense, already mortared into the price-

wage structure, in the form of the de facto and formal indexation programmes or of adaptive behaviour based on past experience".

INCREASING

All these (and more) seemingly unrelated factors have contributed to worldwide inflation.

It is my belief that, as far as an individual country is concerned, its inflation experience is unique, reflecting home-grown events, traditions and attitudes and is a direct result of national economic policy decisions, official regulations and controls in an increasing number of areas and the social and political priorities that those decisions and regulations represent.

One countenances, of course, that some of the shocks generated by worldwide inflation may be transmitted to individual national economies — via export demand, financial flows, etc. But this phenomenon is at best little understood and is not, in my opinion, the main villain in the saga of the spread of inflation in an individual country.

Let us now look at the inflation experience of Zimbabwe in recent years. This is presented in the form of changes in various price indices (see table 2.)

One needs look no further for the main reason for the high level of inflation in Zimbabwe than the expansion of the money supply (see table 3).

The only debatable matter here is whether such expansion was domestically — or externally — generated. From the domestic viewpoint, the main cause is the growing Government budget account deficit (increased from \$135 million in the 1977/78 financial year to \$285 million in the 1981/82 financial year).

In Zimbabwe it is clear that these deficits arise through an excess of expenditure rather than a surfeit of revenue.

Direct and indirect taxation, which form the bulk of Government revenue, increased by 39 percent

between the 1980/81 and 1981/82 financial years but this increase was almost completely devoured by a 34 percent increase in expenditure of the same period.

Another domestic "culprit" is the wages and salaries spiral (see table 3). But the real danger arises from a combination of these increases in the money supply and average earnings occurring at the same time as real domestic output was either definitely declining or fluctuating in an inconsistent manner (see table 3.)

In addition to the domestic-generated inflationary forces, Zimbabwe's economy over this period was becoming increasingly open, making it more vulnerable to the effects of changes in international market activity.

For example, changes in the country's reserves, unless sterilised, interfere with monetary policy and changes in international commodity prices can alter reserves and affect the fiscal plans of the Government.

So what can be done to arrest inflation in Zimbabwe?

The policy recommendations which I believe can form the basis for an adequate anti-inflation package are, thus, unashamedly monetarist.

Firstly, there must be tighter control over the rate of domestic credit expansion — this is the very core of any solution to the problem of inflation.

Only by using the power it has at its disposal to control the money supply, arising from domestic sources, will the Government be able to battle this serious problem. This will not be an easy decision to make for a variety of political reasons.

I argue that the required reduction in the rate of monetary expansion should be undertaken gradually so as to avoid subjecting the economy to too violent a change in direction.

REASONABLE

Secondly, in the period

of transition from the current high level of monetary expansion to a lower one, the unemployment rate will rise and the rate of domestic output will fall.

In order to "soften the blow" and shorten the transition period, I suggest the introduction of indexation of wages and prices. This would be a reasonable means of (a) reducing the arbitrary inequities and misallocations produced by unanticipated inflation and (b) speeding up the rate of erosion of inflationary expectations.

Thirdly, the Government should seriously consider floating the national currency.

If the country wishes to isolate itself from the inflation occurring elsewhere in the world it should float the dollar and then set about controlling that part of the inflation which is internally-generated by excessive expansions in domestic credit.

By doing this, Zimbabwe's essentially open economy will be in a position to act as if it were closed.

Fourthly, the implementation of a prices and incomes policy must be seriously considered, even if it is for a short period. The debate on this recommendation is highly contentious.

On the one hand, there are the political questions of whether such a policy should be statutory or voluntary. On the other hand, there are the pros and cons of the economic arguments which revolve around the desirability of freezing, albeit temporarily, the vector of relative prices.

In spite of the econometric evidence which tends to show that prices and incomes policies do not appear to be efficacious, I believe such policies can play a vital role in slowing down the rate of inflation, provided they are part of a larger package (comprising of such measures as having been outlined earlier).

With a floating Zimbabwe dollar, a prices and incomes policy in force,

Table 1

Table 1—Annual percentage rates and prevalence of inflation (1960-1981).

Year	Annual percentage inflation rate			Percentage of countries with inflation rates greater than	
	Industrial Countries	Exporting Countries	African Countries	5%	10%
1960	1,8	5,5	1,3	20	10
1970	5,6	5,1	4,3	40	10
1974	13,3	16,1	15,9	98	85
1978	7,2	9,9	15,2	85	45
1981	10,0	13,2	18,2	60	44

Source: International Financial Statistics Annual Yearbook 1982.

Table 2

Table 2—Indicators of inflation in Zimbabwe, 1970-1982 (% change over previous year).

Year	CPI ^a for high income group	Food costs for low income group	Vehicle expenses for high income group
1970	2,7	2,0	2,9
1973	3,6	4,3	4,7
1976	7,2	8,6	8,0
1979	11,2	12,0	26,6
Oct. 1982	21,8	15,9	22,1

CPI: Consumer price index.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Table 3

Table 3—Indicators of real activity in Zimbabwe, 1970-1982 (% change over previous year).

Year	Money supply	Average earnings	Volume of production in manufacturing
1970	13,0	6,5	+11,9 ^a
1973	12,7	6,7	+ 7,1
1976	17,6	11,8	- 5,7
1979	13,4	12,8	+10,7
Sept. 1982	17,7	14,0	- 2,8

- indicates a decrease and + indicates an increase.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

indexation widely accepted for all normal contracts in the country and a scheme of reducing the rate of monetary expansion, worked out by the Government, there would exist a powerful package for combating inflation. The sooner the

country adjusts its expectations of future inflation, in a downward direction, the less will be the structural disruption to the economy which this quartet of "anti-inflationary medicines" will generate.

RAPID INCREASE IN CUSTOMS OFFENSES REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Feb 83 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE Government raised about \$1 million in revenue from the sale of impounded imports and fines for customs offences last year, the Controller of Customs and Excise, Mr Leo Finchman, said yesterday.

Mr Finchman told the Herald the imported goods had been impounded because they were not cleared in time.

"In the year ended on December 31 1981 revenue from sales was about \$400 000; last year, it rose to \$758 589. Fines proposed by the controller and paid in 1981 were about \$70 000, and this came to \$201 911 in 1982."

Although not all the cases dealt with involved travellers, the figures indicated a rapid increase in customs offences.

Customs offences were sometimes committed by industrial and commercial organisations, which also failed to clear goods from time to time. Such goods were sold at rummage sales.

"Although offending goods are often declared to be forfeit, in many instances they are released subject to conditions which usually include the payment of a fine proposed by the controller," said Mr Finchman.

All goods imported into the country should be covered by either a specific licence or the open general import licence. They should be declared to customs and properly cleared into bond or for consumption.

"An individual is allowed to import only \$100 worth of goods for his own use under the open general import licence, and subject to certain conditions these goods would be free of customs duty.

"The main condition, apart from the fact that such goods must be declared to customs, is that the goods must be for the use of the traveller and not of a commercial nature.

"Passengers who are not under the age of 18 may include in their allowance up to five litres of alcoholic beverages, but not more than two litres of spirits."

If people were travelling as a family they could pool their individual \$100 allowances, said Mr Finchman.

Duty-free allowances were available to both visitors and residents returning from other countries "on personal articles" if their value was considered reasonable.

"For returning residents the term 'personal articles' excludes items such as binoculars, business equipment, cameras, musical instruments, radios or sports goods and more than one watch.

"Visitors are allowed to

import all articles provided the goods are for their own use and not for disposal in this country. But they will have to pay duty, like returning residents, on items disposed of in this country."

Rebates applying to goods imported by passengers and gifts sent to people here by post were limited and depended on whether the goods were declared correctly or not.

He warned travellers that incorrect declarations could result in the forfeiture of the goods or disallowance of rebates.

Commenting on the recent allegations that tourists and returning residents were being harassed or delayed unnecessarily by customs officials at entry points, Mr Finchman said:

"If specific instances of harassment and delays can be cited, I will be able to investigate them. Very few complaints are made to me."

His was not the only department operating at border posts, he pointed out.

Mr Finchman said his department had a few problems with some senior Government officials who were not following the correct channels "which was largely due to their misunderstanding of the

law".

"The simple fact is that no official enjoys any privilege that is not enjoyed by any member of the public. I am glad that the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development is taking steps to correct this situation . . .

"In the same way, Zimbabwean officials who are accredited diplomats in foreign countries enjoy privileges and immunities in those countries and not here. They are treated like anybody else when they come through our entry points."

On the importation of Zimbabwean currency, Mr Finchman said his department would impound any amount exceeding \$20. This was strictly enforced and people should not be surprised when officials forfeit the extra currency to the State.

CSO: 3400/867

BRIEFS

PERMANENT DATA SYSTEM PLANNED--THE Central Statistical Office is establishing a permanent sample survey unit to collect socio-economic data needed for planning. In a statement the CSO said that in a pilot scheme until the end of June a set of questions will be asked in selected areas of Harare by trained enumerators. The exercise involves the monitoring of changes taking place in the socio-economic status of each household selected. Data collected will cover incomes, expenditure, consumption, employment, agriculture, health, education, and other related statistics. The enumerators will carry identity letters bearing their names, photographs, and the name of the unit they work for. They will also carry yellow plastic bags with "Census" printed on them. All information collected would be used strictly for statistical purposes and would be treated confidentially, the statement said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Feb 83 p 11]

COMMUNITY COURTS--BULAWAYO--THE number of community courts will be boosted to 300, and by the end of the year 200 presiding officers will be working in various centres throughout the country, the Minister of Justice, Cde Simbi Mubako, has said. In an interview in the February issue of Commerce magazine, the minister expressed satisfaction at the performance of both the community and village courts. There are 54 community courts and 300 village courts throughout the country. "The rate of increase will depend on our training programme, which is going slowly but steadily. We now have 96 presiding officers and as soon as we find suitable premises we will open more courts. By the end of 1983 we should have about 200 presiding officers." Cde Mubako said the 12-month presiding officers' training course at Domboshawa training centre had again been swamped with thousands of applications for the 50 places available each year. Village court presiding officers are not formally trained, but the minister said they were elected by the people on the qualifications that they were knowledgeable in local customs, law-abiding and respected by the community. The presiding officers must be at least 30 years old. "I am very satisfied with the work they are doing and hear nothing but praise for them by the people," Cde Mubako said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Feb 83 p 3]

JOIN ZANU (PF)--More than 500 Zapu supporters in the Midlands had defected to Zanu (PF) in the past month, the political commissar for the province, Cde Ernest Tongogara, said yesterday. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Feb 83 p 1]

UANC OFFICE TO CLOSE--PEOPLE in Chinhoyi have demanded the closure of the offices of the United African National Council in the area, the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Services, Cde Robson Manyika, said yesterday. Cde Manyika, an MP for Mashonaland West, said: "Because of this demand by the people, the UANC's office will have to close by the end of this month. It is the people's wish and it should be done." The office was a "thorn in the flesh". "The few UANC members in the area did not want to co-operate with the Government and were a nuisance to Zanu (PF) supporters in Mashonaland West," he added. Cde Manyika said he was pleased that there were some whites in the province who were joining Zanu (PF) and urged others to do the same. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Feb 83 p 1]

CIRCULATION RECORD--THE Herald is now the highest circulating daily paper in Southern Africa, with an average of 113 741 copies sold daily between July and December last year. It is the second largest daily in the region after The Star, the Johannesburg evening paper. A spokesman for the Harare branch of Zimbabwe Newspapers said the figures released by the Audit Bureau of Circulation showed the Rand Daily Mail, previously the highest selling morning daily, to have sold 109 270 daily in the second half of last year. "We would like to thank our readership and advertisers for their support in 1982 and we have no reason to doubt their continued support in 1983," he added. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Feb 83 p 1]

DROUGHT CONTINUES--HARARE--The president of the Zimbabwean Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Jim Sinclair, said in an interview published yesterday that he had submitted drought relief proposals to the Ministry of Agriculture. A CFU team flew over drought stricken areas earlier this week to assess damage. "We heard on Thursday that it is the worst drought in 83 years," said Mr Sinclair. "Overall impressions are that the drought is by no means over, despite recent rains in some parts of the country." Game and livestock continue to die in large numbers. "We are doing everything we can to recoup losses and we need the Ministry of Agriculture to get something done. Saving the national herd will be a crucial and costly exercise this season." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 83 p 9]

CSO: 3400/867

END